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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Youghiogheny Bridge Bill Passed and Signed—The Centennial Appropriation Bills Reported, Read in Place, and Objected Off—Increase of Pennsylvania Railroad Capital Stock, to Facilitate the Laying of Four Tracks Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 5, 1873.

SENATE.

In the Senate the Committee on Banks reported the compound Interest bank, with an amendment fixing the rate of interest at six per cent.

Bills Read.

Mr. Graham—To exempt Little Sisters of the Poor from taxation.

Also, supplement to the act for the improvement of Penn avenue, giving property owners the right to choose the kind of pavement to be laid.

Mr. Rutan—Supplement to the Penal Laws.

Mr. Strang—Joint resolution to Congress in favor of the improvement of the Susquehanna river.

An act to tax Philadelphia railways to aid the Centennial. Passed.

The act relating to the measurement of lumber was postponed.

Youghiogheny Bridge.

The Youghiogheny bridge supplement which passed both Houses and was signed by the Governor, was a compromise between the coal men and the bridge company, making the height fifty feet, with an additional pier.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The new member from Green, Mr. Ledwith, appeared and was sworn in.

The Centennial Appropriation.

A lengthy debate occurred on recommitting the Centennial bill to reduce the amount. It was finally carried. The bill was amended to five hundred thousand dollars, and will be so reported.

Bills Reported from Committees.

The following bills were reported from committees: Jury Commissioners' bill; act to tax sheep in Westmoreland county ten cents each; act relative to boundaries of the City of Pittsburgh [this bill has nothing to do with the Consolidation act]; act to regulate the election of city clerks of Pittsburgh; supplement to the Pennsylvania Railroad; supplement to the Birmingham Passenger Railway.

Pennsylvania Railroad Bill Passed.

Col. Noyes, of Clinton, called up the supplement to the Pennsylvania Railroad, allowing an increase of capital stock. He explained the bill in a few words, in substance that the company intended to lay four tracks between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and did not feel like doing it out of the net earnings of the company. The bill passed without one dissenting voice, and no one called for the ayes and nays.

The bill authorizing the Union Passenger Railway to lay double track on Market street, from Ninth to Front, Philadelphia, was then called and consumed the whole afternoon. Various attempts were made to amend the bill, but by a vote of seventy-two to seventeen the House refused to allow any amendments, passed the bill through all its readings, suspended the rules and passed it finally. President Megrath, with Directors Kemble and Ridgeway, representing the Union, whilst Morton, President of the Market street line, watched their interests.

Other Bills Passed.

No. 80. A further supplement to an act relating to the fees of certain officers in Allegheny county, approved April 6, 1871.

No. 92. An act creating the office of Supervisor and Civil Engineer for Allegheny county.

No. 95. An act to regulate the salaries of court criers and tipstaves in the courts of Allegheny county.

No. 122. An act equalizing the time of payment and mode of fixing compensations of the several officers of Allegheny county.

No. 170. An act relating to Sheriff's sales in the county of Allegheny, providing for the appraisement of the same before sale and giving the right to redeem.

Bills Objected Off the Calendar.

No. 148—An act to incorporate the Allegheny Land Company.

No. 149—An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Land Improvement Company.

No. 154—An act to incorporate the Franciscan German Hospital.

These bills went over because the Courts have power.

Senate bill No. 16—To prohibit the deposit of the dead carcasses of horses, cattle and swine in certain rivers in Allegheny county.

Read in Place.

The following bills were read in place at Tuesday's night session:

Mr. Ramsey—An act to allow the retail grocers in Allegheny county to attach wages for bills due.

To incorporate the Fidelity Trust Company.

Mr. Sample—An act to authorize the School Directors of the First ward, Allegheny, to borrow money.

An act relative to the laying out of streets in the borough of Millvale.

An act relative to the assessment of taxes in the borough of Millvale and to borrow money.

Mr. Newmeyer—A supplement to the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Savings bank, changing its location and authorizing an increase in the number of directors.

An act to regulate and make uniform the practice in the Surveyor General's office.

Mr. McCormick—An act to incorporate the Union Improvement Company.

Mr. Ballentine—An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Cove City Railroad Company.

New County Bill.

Mr. Brockway introduced a new bill, making a new county out of portions of Bradford, Sullivan, Lycoming and Tioga, to be called Minegua, with the county seat at Minegua Springs, in Lycoming county. Mr. Brockway claims that the proposed new county contains over four hundred square miles and over twenty thousand inhabitants.

Mr. Lawson, of Clarion—An act to authorize the Commissioners of Forest county to borrow money to build a bridge over Tionesta creek.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Lake Erie and St. Louis Line—Election of Officers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., February 5, 1873.

The stockholders of the Lima, Spencerville and Selena Railroad and of the Lake Erie and St. Louis Railroad have just had a meeting here for the purpose of electing officers for the consolidated corporation, known as the Lake Erie and St. Louis Railroad. This line makes Lima, O., and Kokomo, Ind., its terminii. The Board of Directors at once organized and elected John Lee, of Crawfordsville, Ind., President; Jno. Keith, of Allen county, O., Vice President; James Irvine, of Lima, Secretary; D. H. Bennett, of Kokomo, Ind., Assistant Secretary; J. C. Elston, of Crawfordsville, Treasurer for Indiana Division; T. of Godfrey, of Mercer county, Ohio, Treasurer of Ohio Division. John Lee, F. C. Klebord, Jas. Irvine, Jno. Keith and L. L. Elston were made the Executive Committee. President Lee thinks this line can be put under contract by the first of May next. Pretty much all the local aid required in both Ohio and Indiana has been already raised; the little remaining will be speedily subscribed or voted to the route. The officers elected is an indication that matters along this route will be pushed rapidly forward.

New Jersey Railroad Case Decided in Favor of the Pennsylvania Central.

TRENTON, N. J., February 5.—The Vice Chancellor delivered an elaborate opinion this morning on the bill praying for a preliminary injunction against the National Railway Company, the Stanhope Railway Company and others, the Pennsylvania Railroad being the complainants. The several charters by which the National Railway Company proposed to construct a through road between Philadelphia and New York were reviewed at length, and the conclusion in each was that they had no right under them to construct a through road, and that to use them for that purpose was a fraud. He ruled for complainants on every point, and granted an injunction against the National Railway Company.

Chicago, Huntington and Dayton Railroad—Articles of Association Filed.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 5.—The articles of association of the Chicago, Huntington and Dayton Railroad Company, capital stock $1,000,000, were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. This line is fifty miles in length, and is contemplated to run from the State line through the counties of Jay and Wells to Huntington, and will form a part of the connecting line between Dayton and Chicago. Messrs. William McGrew, Cyrus E. Bryant, Jesse Davis, Wm. Ewing, Daniel S. Lehman, Jonas Votain and S. S. Arthur are the elected Directors.

Serious Fire at Springfield, Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., February 5.—A fire broke out this evening in the block occupied by the Merchant's Union Express Company and the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in a short time the flames enveloped the block. The heat became so intense that the compositors in the Springfield *Republican* office, the building adjoining, were obliged to stop work. The employees are busy removing valuables. The telegraph office is now threatened, and assistance has been asked from Hartford and Worcester.

The rear and body of the Massachusetts Insurance building has been destroyed; the front walls are still standing. Steamers are on the way from Hartford and Worcester. Work has been resumed in the *Republican* composing room, and the paper will appear as usual this morning. The insurance building is almost entirely destroyed. Loss about $75,000; insured. The loss to the *Republican* by water and falling walls is considerable but not serious. At 2 A. M. the flames were under control. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Specie Payment Bill Killed.

Washington Treaty Legislation.

RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.

Treasury Department Salaries.

NATIONAL INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

Proposed Patent Extensions.

The New Coinage Measure

Bankrupt Law Amendment.

Civil Service Pension Precedent.

Louisiana Confiscated Debts.

The Investigating Committees.

COLFAX WILL SATISFACTORILY EXPLAIN.

Return of Senator Pomeroy.

Senator Caldwell's Case Closed.

Counsel Flatly Contradicted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1873.

The Special Purpose of Sherman's Defeat.

The defeat of Sherman's Specie Payment bill by the Senate this afternoon, was altogether sudden and unexpected, but it fully confirms the general impression that there will be no financial legislation of importance at this session, and that neither party ever intended there should be. The debate in the Senate on the bill has developed great diversity of opinion, and exhibited pretty clear evidence that the passage of any bill worth its time and trouble is impossible. The feeling in the House against any legislation, except that to be to give the West and South twenty-five millions more currency, is even stronger and more freely expressed than in the Senate, and affords no encouragement for the latter body to spend its time in preparing bills for defeat at the other end of the Capitol.

Legislation Concerning the Fisheries.

The bill carrying into effect the fisheries provisions of the Treaty of Washington, comes up in the House by assignment to-morrow, and Secretary Fish has been upon the floor for a considerable time to-day ascertaining its prospects. It is more than a year since the bill was introduced, and precisely a year ago to-day was reported by General Banks, without amendment, from his Foreign Affairs Committee, and made the special order for March 19. The difficulty concerning the Geneva arbitration coming up, his minor matter was allowed to go over and has slept quietly ever since. There is now supposed to be no defined opposition to the bill, and it is expected to pass readily and without a great deal of discussion. The political situation having changed during the past year, the Democrats will not attempt to make capital by defeating the bill or rejecting the Treaty, and will interpose no unnecessary obstacles. Two of the leading Republicans on the Foreign Affairs Committee, Messrs. Willard and Ambler, are, however, opposed to the bill, and will speak against it when it comes before the House. It is further stated that the bill has never been thoroughly discussed in committee, and while its report was authorized last session, it is doubtful if on its merits alone it could have passed the committee. The efforts for indemnity or relief of Massachusetts fishermen, who it is expected will suffer by the free admission of fish, have been abandoned or reduced to amendments, which will probably be adopted, requiring a duty to be paid on all fish in bond at the passage of the act, and postponing the date of its effective operation until October next.

Railroad Bond Interest.

President Horace F. Clark, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, made a long argument before the House Committee on Appropriations this morning against the amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to apply toward the payment of the interest on the earnings of the Pacific Railroads on government business. Mr. Clark cited precedents under previous Secretaries of the Treasury, and quoted largely from the statutes concerning the Pacific Railroads, to prove that the relations between them and the government were in the nature of a contract, binding and not to be altered by subsequent legislation. To-morrow the subject will be continued, and Mr. Clark will submit a written statement defining his position and demands. The bill still remains on the Speaker's table, not having been referred to a conference committee, but it is next to impossible that the amendment will be omitted or essentially modified, since it was added by the Senate with only four dissenting votes, and the House carried the peremptory repeal of the law allowing the detention of one-half the earnings.

Treasury Department Salaries.

Secretary Boutwell was also before the Committee on Appropriations urging the restoration of the appropriation, to be expended at his discretion, in increasing the salaries of the most important clerks in his department. Mr. Boutwell represented that without additional compensation, above that fixed by the statute, it would be impossible to retain the services of some of the most indispensable subordinates.

National Internal Improvements.

The House Committee on Commerce, after a full consideration of the three interior canal propositions, this morning decided to turn the whole subject over to the sub-committee of the House. It is doubtful if the committee will recommend favorable action at this time on any of the bills, though every member is in favor of the propositions, either as they stand or in a modified form. There would be no probability, however, of the enactment of any bill, if it should be reported to the House, and the committee prefer to let the matter rest with a full and fair presentation of their views of the value and necessity of the proposed national improvements.

Patent Extensions.

The House Committee on Patents to-day decided to report bills extending for seven years Anson Atwood's patent for car wheels, and allowing Rollen White to apply to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of his patent under which the Smith & Wesson pistol is principally manufactured. A similar bill passed at last Congress and was vetoed by the President.

New Coinage Bill.

The Conference Committee on the new Coinage bill has had two sessions, and will probably agree on a final report to-morrow. The section authorizing the coinage of a trade dollar for commerce between the United States, China and Japan, is adopted, and the principal points of discussion remaining relate to the adoption of the French gramme as the standard of weight in coinage, and to the propriety of calling in and recoining money when it shall have suffered a loss of one-half of one per cent. by abrasion.

Civil Service Measures.

The House Civil Service Committee has probably closed its labors for this session.

Messrs. Hooper and Willard were the only members present at the committee room an hour of meeting this morning, and after waiting a while for their colleagues departed to other duties. Mr. Conger's bill for reorganization of the Treasury Department, and chief clerk Saville's for the same purpose, will have to be rescued from the Civil Service Committee if they are ever to be discussed or enacted in the House.

The Bankrupt Law Amendment.

The Conference Committee on the bill amending the Bankrupt law, for the benefit of Massachusetts insurance companies, to continue winding up business in consequence of the great fire, was agreed to this afternoon, and the bill will doubtless become a law without further delay. The report is fully satisfactory to the insurance interests represented, and the House bill, and the lawyers of the Senate who passed Edmund's substitute, and will leave the State companies free to close out their affairs without federal interference.

Civil Service Pension.

The House Committee on Claims to-day agreed to a bill establishing an important precedent of pensions in the civil service. The petition of the heirs of Franklin Peale, who for thirty years held an important and responsible position in the Philadelphia mint, from which he was removed for political reasons by President Buchanan, that they be allowed ten thousand dollars on account of these long and honorable services, was reported favorably, and a bill to that effect will be reported. This is believed to be the first instance of pensioning a civil officer.

Payment of Confiscated Debts.

The Committee on Claims also agreed to a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a commission to take testimony, upon which he shall proceed to divide *pro rata* among loyal Northern creditors, whose debts in Louisiana were confiscated by the Confederate government, $200,324, which is supposed to be near the amount confiscated.

The Investigations.

Judge Poland's Committee was not in session to-day. They will have a consultation over their report to-morrow and hope to have the main features decided within a few days. Colfax says again to-day that he never saw the check of Oakes Ames and will explain all his bank transactions satisfactorily.

In the Wilson Committee only one witness was examined, and he proved to be one of several who have been trying to get themselves summoned to swear falsely for the purpose of blackening the character of persons they have not been able to levy blackmail upon as the price of their silence.

The Senate Committee is regarded as a very good one, and the Chairman, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, has been engaged during the day in examining the testimony sent over from the House, with a view of proposing a plan for the investigation when he calls the committee together.

Return of Senator Pomeroy.

Senator Pomeroy arrived here last evening in excellent health. He did not appear in his seat and word reached the Senate from his friends that he had been injured in a railroad accident between Chicago and this city, and that in consequence he might be laid up for two or three days. Gentlemen who came through with him, however, report him as safe and sound. To-day he has had consultations with his friends as to the course he had better pursue, but the decision reached, if any, cannot be ascertained.

Caldwell's Bank Account—Awkward Contradiction.

Senator Caldwell's statement was partially tested by his bank books to-day and found to be very sadly at variance with them in very important matters. His counsel, too, (Judge Crosier) got into an exceedingly awkward fix before the committee. Before Caldwell came in Senator Morton asked Crosier whether Caldwell desired to make oath to his statement. Crosier replied he had not thought of the matter at all, and had not consulted Caldwell. He had hardly finished his answer when the latter entered and Morton asked him some question, and before Crosier could stop him he had replied that after a full consultation with Judge Crosier the latter had advised him not to swear to the statement. Sidney Clarke asked to file a written statement, but was overruled by the chairman, in fact as a witness and prosecutor, and declined to grant the request. Mr. Morton then declared the investigation closed.

Two Per Cent. Claim Bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day reported against the Two Per Cent. Claims bill of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Thurman made a minority report in his own behalf since the committee has refused to agree to be able to carry it against the report of the committee, but of their ability to do this there is much doubt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1873.

A KNAVE OR INSANE.

Before the Wilson Investigation Committee this afternoon P. C. Hoover appeared as a volunteer witness and testified to certain matters of which he professed to have knowledge implicating Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in the Credit Mobilier business. The fact was brought out that Hoover was arrested last year for a blackmailing operation, and other facts were proven showing such notoriously bad character that all in the committee-room were satisfied that for some purpose or other he was manufacturing a story which had no foundation in fact. Hoover is not believed to be sane, and his testimony will be flatly contradicted to-morrow.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Night Watchman Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, Ohio, February 5, 1873.

A man, name unknown, employed as night watchman on one of the railroads, was found lying dead in a ditch about two miles east of this place this forenoon. It is supposed he was struck by a passing train. A lighted lantern and an ax were found lying near him.

Farmer Drowned Near Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 5, 1873.

Christian Shultz, farmer, residing near the city, in attempting to cross Spy run, a small stream, broke through when near the middle and was drowned before aid reached him. The body was recovered.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Continuation of the Discussion on the Woman Suffrage Question.

At Tuesday's session of the Constitutional Convention, resolutions being in order, the following were offered:

By Mr. Brodhead, that the Legislature shall provide by law for an equitable assessment of benefits in favor of mine owners and operators, whenever by works and expenditures in mines, by pumping, draining, or tunneling, they produce results which inure directly or indirectly to the benefit or advantage of any contiguous mines.

By Mr. Hemphill, of Chester, that the rules of the Convention be amended by adding an additional committee of seven on salaries, fees, and compensation of officers of State and counties.

By Mr. Alrick, That the people of this State have the right, sole and exclusive, of governing and regulating the internal police of the same.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, in the chair, on the

FEMALE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, took the floor in reply to the arguments of Mr. Mann, of Potter, yesterday, in opposition to woman suffrage. Bigotry and sympathy with oppression had for more than half a century sustained the odious and accursed system of slavery. It had prevailed notwithstanding the earnest action of a few brave hearts, until at last the hour came when it should be overthrown. The patience of God and man had worn out, and in fire and blood the abomination passed away. Prejudice is all-powerful for a time. Time honored traditions upon established usages, but when these innovations enure to the benefit of communities or nations, prejudice in the end must give way—the barriers of bigotry must be broken down. The question of woman's exercising the right assured by law to her husband, is one which comes directly home to the reason of every intelligent and honorable man. She is taxed on the property held in her own right just as he is, and yet she has not the privilege to say who shall vote for disbursing the money which was paid into the common treasury or how shall it be used. To the argument that woman is represented by the head of the family, Mr. Broomall quoted that George William Curtis, who asserts that there is not a line in our Constitution which can be distorted into such a meaning. Woman is not represented. She is not consulted by the husband as to who he shall support at an election, and therefore is not represented in the making of the law. He ridiculed the assertion that women could not get to the polls to vote for lack of physical strength. The speaker had attended lectures at the Academy of Music when the crowd of ladies was so dense and their strength was so all-powerful that they carried him, almost breathless in the squeeze, right into the body of the house. He believed that there would be less trouble in getting to the polls than there is now. Men would behave themselves in the presence of ladies. Their influence, he said, would be for good—it would benefit the public morals. Americans respect women. No people on the broad earth pays them the same regard. In Wyoming the experiment has been successfully tried, and the testimony of even those who opposed it is that it works like a charm in that Territory.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, felt that the gentleman from Delaware attempted to place him in a false light. He was disposed to favor woman suffrage, but he was here to act for the people of Pennsylvania, and not to impose upon them his personal preferences.

Judge Walker, of Erie—If this is to be treated as a natural right, then woman should be allowed the privilege asked for her by the gentlemen of the other side. But he could not grant that as a natural right. We are here to form organic law; and the question recurs, what shall be that organic law? Do not understand that I undervalue woman. Too long have I lived with one near and dear to me not to know the worth of woman. Her influence upon society is so great in the sphere in which she moves that I do not wish to see it imperilled by the course which the gentleman's friends are pursuing. He granted that Victoria and Queen "Bess" and Catharine and Maria of Austria had ruled well, but there was no argument in favor of permitting our women to vote. It falls of its own weight. I have said that I hold woman in too much esteem to have her dragged into our politics and to our polls. I love her; if a man of my age may be allowed to use such an endearing expression. At least I can say that I look with adoration to the exalted position which she holds in the hearts and estimation of our sex. I know that all governments are sustained by the consent of the governed. Who are the governed? Man and woman, assuredly. It is man who gives his consent to the government. It is to avoid the appearance of woman in politics, on the platform, the stump, and at the polls that I am opposed to giving her the right to vote. It is not a natural but a conventional right, and we must look at it in this light. If it is a natural right, we must give it to woman; as this can not be established, it must be refused.

Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, was almost overpowered to think that so many members of this Convention should adhere to old usages. He knew that there were many well-meaning men who were in favor of woman suffrage. He admitted all the graceful compliments of the member from Delaware (Mr. Broomall) as to the worth and merits of the female sex to be proper, just, and not overdone. He believed that woman's influence might be beneficial in politics, but he could not conceive that it was right to drag her from her sacred precincts of home into the miserable slums of American politics. It would result in the destruction of the holy bonds of home, family and friendship. Such a relation as that of women to man in the wild fanatical struggle for government, was one to deplore and one which he should oppose to the end.

The Committee of the Whole then rose, with leave to sit again.

TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

Dualine Torpedo Explosion.

Man Blown to Atoms, His Wife Killed and Child Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, February 5, 1873.

A torpedo explosion occurred this morning at half-past seven o'clock on Dennis run, about one mile from Tidioute, by which J. C. Dalrymple and his wife were killed—the former instantly and the latter died in about two hours. Their little child, aged eighteen months, was also very badly injured, probably fatally. Mr. Dalrymple was engaged in filling a torpedo in his house, when it exploded, shattering the the house to pieces and throwing the trunk of the body of Dalrymple twenty feet away, striking on the roof of an engine house and then rolled to the ground. Mrs. Dalrymple and her child were picked up in the ruins of the building and properly cared for. The explosive substance in the torpedo was dualine and there was a considerable quantity of it in the house.

CRIMES.

An Ex-Policeman Killed by a Woman.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Wm. Dawes, an ex-policeman of Moberly, Mo., attempted to force admittance to the private room of Mrs. Patton, a milliner, in that town, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. She warned him to desist; he then threatened to burst in the door, whereupon she shot and killed him instantly, the ball penetrating his heart. The Coroner's jury exhonorated Mrs. Patton.

Murderer Found Guilty and Sentenced to be Hung.

CHICAGO, February 5.—The trial of Christopher Rafferty for the murder of policeman O'Meara in this city on the night of the 4th of August last, was concluded in the Circuit Court of Lake county at Waukegan this afternoon. The jury after a short absence brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree and fixed the penalty of death by hanging. The usual motion for a new trial was entered but it is not probable that it will be granted. The murder was deliberate and coldblooded, O'Meara being at the time in the performance of his duty, and about to issue a warrant on the charge of some misdemeanor of which he had been guilty.

Durant's Contribution of $10,000 to Senator Harlan.

CHICAGO, February 5.—A Des Moines, Iowa, special says that in reply to an intimation that Elijah Sells, now of Kansas, could tell what was done with the $10,000 alleged to have been contributed by T. C. Durant to aid Senator Harlan's election, Sells has made an affidavit, which is published in the Des Moines *Republican* of this evening, explicitly denying the reports that he had ever said that he paid any members of the Iowa Legislature to vote for Senator Harlan, and declaring all such reports as malicious and infamous fabrications. He says that not a dollar of Durant's money went to him (Sells) in the Senatorial election of 1866, nor does he know of any money furnished by Durant in that election, and he does not believe any of Durant's money was used. Most of the money used in paying the necessary and legitimate expenses of that canvass and election was furnished *without* by a committee of Harlan's friends, in Washington, without the Senator's knowledge, and the latter has never been furnished with the amounts or details of the expenses of that canvass, which was managed by his friends while he was in Washington.

The Chicago Police Difficulties.

CHICAGO, February 5.—At a special meeting of the City Council to-night two communications were received from Jno. Herling and C. C. P. Holden, whose nominations as Police Commissioners were sent to the Council by the Mayor last Monday evening, the former peremptorily declining the nomination and the latter asking that his name be withdrawn in order that the Mayor might be left free to appoint twelve new men. The Mayor then sent in the names of Carlisle Mascomb, Levi D. Wright, both well known and highly esteemed citizens, in place of Herling and Holden. The nominations were referred to the Committee on Police with the order to report at the meeting of Council on next Monday night.

The Board of Health

Has been looking into the matter of adulteration of food. It appears that all the samples of cream of tartar examined were found to contain a large proportion of terra alba and also some alum and Glauber's salt. In fact, in every case examined more than half of the so-called cream of tartar was something else. The various baking powders which came under analysis were found to be comparatively pure.—*Harper's Weekly, January 18th.* If pure cream of tartar was always obtainable by families, there would be no necessity for manufacturing Baking Powders, but as investigation has shown it is next to impossible to obtain the article in its pure state, we think it better to use a good Baking Powder than impure cream of tartar. As one of the very best articles of this class we would advise a trial of the Banner Baking Powder manufactured in this city.

The Masonic Home.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and Board of Management of the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania was held at Pittsburgh, February 5th, 1873, at which the following named brethren were elected as a Board of Management for the ensuing year:

Dr. J. Roberts, Philadelphia.
James Gowen, Philadelphia.
James M. Porter, Easton.
Robert A. Lamberton, Harrisburg.
J. H. Simons, Franklin.
H. Stanley Goodwin, Bethlehem.
John Gibson, York.
M. Richard Muckle, Philadelphia.
Fred. Lauer, Reading.
E. Kinsberry, Scranton.

At the Board meeting officers were elected: James H. Hopkins, Pittsburgh, President.
Robert Kidd, Jr., Pittsburgh, Secretary.
M. M. Meredith, Brookville, Secretary.

After the business of the meeting was transacted, adjourned to meet in Meadville on the second Tuesday in May.

WE DESIRE to call attention to the card of Herron & Bates in another column. They have for rent the upper stories of the elegant Iron Front Building, No. 83 Wood street. The second floor will be fitted up for offices suitable for insurance or any work requiring light. The third and fourth floors are well lighted for light and manufacturing work. The front will be altered and a wide stairway put in, making it one of the most desirable locations in the city.

Alexandra Nuts.

Among the many varieties of sweet cakes manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co., there are none in greater demand nor more universally liked than the Alexandra nuts. These delicious cakes have been but recently introduced they sell rapidly and are pronounced superior to anything in the market. They may be obtained from all retailers.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS—SUITABLE FOR Gents, with Board, No. 10 Fourth avenue.

WANTED — BOOK-KEEPING — A SET of Books to keep by working evenings. Address W., Lock Box 667.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING within a few minutes walk of the Postoffice. Must be modern and in best order. Apply at Counting Room Commercial office.

WANTED—SALESMEN—BY A NOTION and White Goods House two Salesmen with an established trade in Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Address ZIEGLER & SWEARINGEN, 36 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS—PERMANENT places out of the city; also, Helpers. Fare paid. Farm and Garden Hands, Girls and Women for general Housework and Laundry, to go out—to-day at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO STEAMBOATMEN—WE are authorized to purchase a Tow Boat. Any person having such for sale will please address us, giving size, age, power, price, and all particulars. CROFT & PHILLIPS, General Business Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—STOREROOM—A STORE on ground floor in the business part of the city, to be used as a Furniture Warerooom. Possession about April 1st. Best reference given. Address, stating rent, location and size of Room, JOS. R. CUSHING, Titusville, Crawford county, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BY AN EASTERN Wholesale Grocery House an experienced Salesman to travel in Western Ohio. Also to take the place of one gone into another business, one who can command a good trade. Address staling amount of trade, references, &c., E. H. P. & Co., Philadelphia Postoffice.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM, 40 by 30, on Second Floor, and 5 Smaller Rooms, in No. 68 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE Store No. 28 Fifth avenue. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 59 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT — THE FOUR-STORY Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, at present occupied by Penn. Salt Co., one door from corner Second avenue. ALEX. CHAMBERS.

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE — THE four-story Warehouse, No. 89 Wood street, the one occupied by Mr. R. W. MEANS, three doors from the corner of Diamond alley. Inquire of ROBERT S. DAVIS, 175 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—311 LIBERTY STREET. That very desirable Three-storied Brick Dwelling, No. 311, opposite the head of Smithfield street. Inquire on the premises, of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO.

FOR RENT — PATTERN WORKS — I will lease for a term of years the Warehouse and Pattern Works on Smithfield street and Mulberry alley. The Building is 36½ feet front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, and the Lot 100 feet front by 120 feet deep. Engine 40 horse power. Is well adapted for Pattern Works, Planing Mill or Sash and Door Factory. For particulars call at the office of O. SNIVELY, 89 Grant street. 27th

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE AND DWELLINGS—Warehouse No. 83, next to corner of Fourth, on Liberty street, well suited for Wholesale or Retail Grocery Trade. Two new Dwellings, to be completed April 1st, on Wylie avenue extension. Large Yards, Fruit, &c. One small Brick Dwelling, on Fourth street, between Liberty and Penn. Apply to WILLIS BOOTH, No. 85 Liberty street, or at his residence, Center avenue.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SHAW & JUSTICE 10D Found Power Hammer, Can be seen working. A. J. NELLIS & CO.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME OILED WALNUT Desks and Counter, suitable for Bank, Insurance or Private Office. Can be seen at 26 Wood street.

FOR SALE—1 LARGE SHEAR, SUITABLE for either Rolling Mill or Boiler Yard, will be sold at a bargain by calling at the Star S. & I. Works, 129 and 131 Third avenue. THOS. BARNES.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, OF 2, 2 and 4 Horse Power, complete with all attachments, at very low prices. HUTCHINSON & CO., 28 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE BELTS, HOSE THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. tf

FOR SALE—THE UNIONTOWN Woolen Mill, celebrated for its make of Flannels and Blankets, for sale at a bargain. Address W. H. BAILY, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa. 27th

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND Smith No. 2 Mortiser, one second-hand Shaping Machine, Judson Governors, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. L. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—A SALOON SITUATED IN the most central part of the city, and doing a good, steady business. Will be sold reasonable, as the owner desires to engage in other business. For terms, &c., address Box M, S. S., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 75 ACRES, 6 Acres of Timber, balance good Farming Land, with Frame House of 4 Rooms, Well and Cellar and other Out Buildings, and Orchard. Farm well Watered, and situate 8 miles from the city, on Beaver road. Will be sold low, if not sold soon will be for rent. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best, and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFERY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 27th

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 12 Cliff street. The House is well built and handsomely finished, contains 12 Rooms, besides Bathroom, Closets, etc., and all modern improvements. Lot 44½ feet front by 140 feet deep. Good lime, Stone Pavement, &c. Will be sold low and on easy terms. For further particulars inquire on the premises. Possession given immediately. J. M. KNAP. 27th

FOR SALE—ST. LOUIS FOUNDRY—On liberal terms, the whole or part of a Stone Foundry, Brick Buildings, Engine, Boilers, Tools, Flasks, &c. All complete except Patterns. Very central location and well supplied with custom. Will sell low to parties with practical men. Address D. E. GARRISON, 221 Olive street, St. Louis.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Dealers and the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office. I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention. R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 72 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.:

At the Annual Election of the Stockholders of the

Pittsburgh Insurance Company,

For Seventeen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, held at its office on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1873, the following named gentlemen were elected, to wit:

Alex. Bradley,	Chas. Arbuthnot,
Samuel McClurkan,	M. B. Moorhead,
David Richey,	Andrew Miller,
John Scaf,	John Dunlap,
C. Yeager,	Jos. M. Gordon,
James S. McCord,	R. B. Hartley,
Chas. Richardson,	Thos. Sutherton,
D. R. Galway,	James Collord,
	Henry Lloyd.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1873.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats is expected to close its sessions this week. The annual reports of the District Inspectors show that the steamboat business of New York exceeds that of any other city in the country, while Pittsburgh comes next and St. Louis stands third.

Rents in New York promise to be lower this spring, as they always promise. There is a great demand for "flats," or houses on the European plan, of which each floor shall serve for a family. It is singular that none of our American builders venture to try the horizontal instead of the perpendicular idea of a house. Nowhere would it be more acceptable than in Pittsburgh.

The authorities of Virginia are considerably excited over a threatened suit by the United States for the recovery of interest on State bonds held by it in trust for certain Indian tribes. The State is really insolvent. It owes over $45,000,000; its available assets are but little more than $5,000,000. The Indian Trust investment is $1,000,000 in six per cent. bonds. The interest has not been paid for years, and it is proposed to bring suit for its recovery. The State can put off the individual bondholder, but will hardly be able to evade the Federal Courts.

The St. Louis *Democrat* learns from an authentic source that York "fixed himself" for that interview with Pomeroy. He emptied his pockets in the presence of witnesses just before entering Pomeroy's room, and immediately on leaving the room he handed over the "second installment"—$5,000—to these same witnesses. It appears that the work was carefully "set up" by two or three astute lawyers, who knew just what would be necessary to make out a criminal case against Pomeroy, and also to clear York of the slightest taint of suspicion.

The Bureau of Education has recently sent out blank forms and circulars of inquiry to all the prisons of the country asking for information touching the education and history of inmates, from which a report is to be compiled that will be apt to give us a stronger argument in favor of compulsory education than any that has heretofore been framed in the mere logic of words. Education is at once the cheapest and surest safeguard of a popular government, and if the Bureau succeeds in bringing about a proper reform in our ideas upon that vital point, it will have doubly repaid for all that it costs the nation.

Those of our citizens whose good fortune it shall be to hear George William Curtis, the distinguished editor, essayist and *litterateur*, interpret to-night the large suggestions and significances which cluster around the name of Sir Philip Sidney, the *preux chevalier* of the olden time, will experience an hour of rare enjoyment. Mr. Curtis is a platform orator of singular lucidity, and that sort of refined power which comes of a clear insight into moral truth, conjoined with a highly cultivated intellect and that bright and tender sympathy with humanity which almost always accompany a subtle and sensitive imagination, such as that with which he has been dowered. A unique pleasure is in store for our people, and it is to be hoped none will miss it who can avoid.

Industry after industry in Great Britain is being temporarily paralyzed by the rebellions of the "swart sons of toil;" and what is worse, each strike appears to be more obstinate, more widespread and more injurious to great interests than its predecessor. There is scarcely an industry which has not come to a standstill in some part or other of the Kingdom, by a trade-union demonstration. And now Wales is in consternation; the mines are desolate, and the brawny workmen congregate in sullen knots on the corners of village streets and about village taverns, listening to harangues, consulting, hearing emissaries from the masters, and holding grimly, so far, to their purpose. Appearances are that the worst is not yet. Staffordshire and Yorkshire colliers threaten to follow the example of their Welsh fellow laborers, and a general strike among the coal and iron mines of England seems to be by no means an improbable contingency.

We heartily second the demand which a leading Western Republican newspaper makes for an investigation into the abuses of the Congressional lobby. The privilege of the floor is given to ex-members as a matter of courtesy. They are required to sign a pledge, recorded in a book kept by the door keeper of the House, that they will not use this privilege to engage in any claim, or to advocate measures that are pending before Congress. There are now some one hundred and sixty signatures attached to this pledge, mostly of ex-Representatives. As a matter of fact it is well known to every frequenter of the Capitol, that the shrewdest and most successful members of the lobby are to be found among those who habitually avail themselves of the courtesy extended to them as former members; many of whom, if they did not originally secure an election to Congress in order to enter on a more lucrative practice than they could obtain at home, have since leaving it managed to make the experience they have acquired of important service to their clients, which are generally the great corporations.

Dr. Young's report on immigration is attracting considerable attention in Europe, as is sufficiently evident from the notices thereof which appear in European journals. A late number of the London *Times* devotes to the book and the subject suggested by it a leading editorial, in which it refers at some length to Dr. Young's calculations on the money value of the immigrant. The Dublin *Evening Mail* also publishes a lengthy editorial notice of the same report, and upon the information therein contained, bases some sound advice to Irish emigrants in regard to the most advantageous course for them to pursue on arriving in this country. Thus it is seen that, if we take the pains to furnish reliable official information, the European press is commendably ready to aid in disseminating it among the people. The same report, which has already been translated into German and French, is now in course of rendition into Swedish. This will make it available to all the Scandinavian peoples, from among whom we have in late years been deriving one of the most important elements of our entire foreign immigration.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The investigation, by the Coroner's jury, of the facts connected with the recent terrible boiler explosion at the American Iron Works, was concluded yesterday. The engineers at the works, including the man who had immediate charge of the battery which exploded, together with several of the best mechanical engineers and experts, were examined at length; but, after all, the conclusion arrived at is far from satisfactory. The leading facts in proof were: That the iron used in the construction of the boilers was of excellent quality; that the battery had not been in use half the time usually allotted to boilers; that they had been cleaned out two days before, and were then in perfect condition; that there was a full supply of water ten or fifteen minutes before the explosion; that the steam-gauge, showed a pressure not exceeding one hundred and ten pounds; that the battery which exploded was connected directly with five other boilers, in four of which the gauges had been tested an instant before, the engineer being about to test the water in the fifth when the explosion occurred, and that the water in these four last tested was flush with the upper gauges. There was a safety valve on each of the nine boilers, those on the four which exploded having been examined when the boilers were cleaned two days before. These valves were set so as to let off steam at one hundred and fifteen pounds, and not one of them was forced open on that morning, thus corroborating the engineers' test as to the pressure on the boilers. There were six steam gauges, one of which cannot be found; but the other was recovered, and on being tested was found in condition to indicate the steam pressure with accuracy. There was no necessarily unusual accumulation of force in the boilers, as they had ample capacity to generate all the steam required—so ample as generated firing oftener than every half hour. Under these facts, the important question, "What caused the explosion?" became a difficult one to answer. Common experience teaches that sound boilers, with a plentiful supply of water, will not explode except from an overpressure of steam—a pressure beyond that technically understood to be safe. There was some difference of opinion in regard to the proper standard for these boilers, one or two of the experts regarding one hundred and ten pounds as unsafe, while the chief engineer of the works considered them safe at one hundred and fifty pounds. The "gas theory" was discussed somewhat, but none of the witnesses were disposed to advance it, while others stated that they had no faith in it. All the witnesses concurred in this, that there was a sudden and terrific force exerted in the boilers—a force sufficient to tear the sheets into fragments, and to scatter them to the winds. Under this state of facts, it is not surprising that the jury should conclude as they did, that the explosion was the result of an overpressure from some cause to them unknown. Scientific skill and mechanical experience have yet been unable to solve the mystery connected with explosions such as this. Mr. George Atkinson, United States Inspector of Steamboat Boilers at this port, who was one of the witnesses examined, stated that "there were facts which, if they could be got at, would explain all explosions." This is doubtless true; but until these facts are got at the mystery will remain, and juries will be compelled to render unsatisfactory verdicts.

Boiler explosions, which have become so frequent all over the country, and which are so destructive of life, are generally traceable to the incompetency, carelessness or criminal neglect of those having charge of steam engines. The cause is not unfrequently found in the avariciousness of those who own the boilers, and who either force them to bear a pressure which renders them unsafe, or use them after they have become weakened from long and constant service. The United States authorities have, during the past twenty years, by a system of stringent laws, done much to prevent explosions on our rivers and lakes, and it is the judgment of many intelligent persons that the Legislature of this State should pass a law providing for the inspection of land boilers, at least in the larger cities, and restricting, under severe penalties, the carrying of high steam pressure. The details of the law should be carefully prepared, and should specially guard against the employment of incompetent engineers, and provide for the punishment of all persons, either as employers or employees, who, through negligence or otherwise, contribute to these disasters. It is needless to say that these remarks do not apply to the case in hand, since the members of the firm, as well as those in their employ, stand acquitted of any fault, much less neglect of duty or precaution.

TRIUMPH OF EVIL DOERS.

Though not exactly a typical American city, New York presents upon the whole a very good illustration of the ordinary evolution and operation of public opinion in the great republic. Indeed, if it is not a typical city in this respect, the deficiency consists chiefly in the fact that democracy is more fully developed there than in other American cities, and therefore exhibits its phenomena in a degree of perfection not yet elsewhere apparent. Of this truth there is evidently a real, though somewhat vague and undefined recognition in the public mind of the country as it has watched and still watches with lively interest the political movement in the metropolis for the rescue of the city from the rule of Tammany and its retainers. People feel, with more or less confidence and anxiety, that the process and its results may not only be repeated elsewhere, but actually exemplify, on a relatively small scale, the manner in which national offenders against honesty and honor are to be judged and punished by the nation at large. A short time ago, however, few persons fancied that a case of national importance would soon occur, or that a national interest would presently attach to the New York affair, as it affords data from which to anticipate the outcome of such a case.

We need hardly say that the outlook thus presented is not encouraging to those who believe in public justice as essential to public safety. The facts are familiar to all, and need not repetition in detail. Popular sentiment in New York, raised to a glow of indignation over colossal robberies and manifold wrongs, early gave signs of decreasing heat, and though sustained by the sympathy of the entire nation and continually stirred up and stimulated to persistence by the press of the civilized world, it gradually died away into a dignified sentiment of grave disapprobation. After a little while, in unexpected quarters, voices were lifted up in sympathy and encouragement for the unmasked robbers of the people. A high municipal functionary, morally beyond question, if not in a technically legal sense, implicated in the gigantic frauds, never condescended to betray the slightest sign of diminished self complacency, to deprive his beard of its customary ointment, to neglect his exquisite linen, or in any of the usual ways to indicate agitation of mind, or qualms, of conscience, or a knowledge that he had been found out. And why should he thus humble himself in the face of his enemies? His respectable friends stood by him manfully, and his literary friends still puffed his wit and his learning. He was as "genial" as ever, gave as good dinners as ever—which he could well afford to do, and his favors of this sort continued to be reciprocated in kind. Of course, the attempt to try such a man for malfeasance in office proved miserably abortive, and constituted a mere occasion of virtuous triumph for the accused. Wit, a jolly and "genial" air more genuine and exhilarating than ever.

More recently the great culprit of the band has also sustained the formality of a trial. It is remarkable, but the "Boss" was actually subjected to a criminal prosecution, and for a while seemed to be in peril of the penitentiary. Any notion, however, of the reality of the peril, entertained by admirers and friends at a distance, was a pure illusion. The Boss assured a reporter a few days ago that he never had any fears on the subject, as he knew perfectly well that twelve men willing to convict him of a criminal offense could not be found in New York. Still the result of the trial is not satisfactory to him, as the jury failed to agree. At least one man, some say several, were in favor of conviction, perhaps for the sake of appearances. But they all finally agreed to offer in the most amicable and conciliatory spirit, and have since ratified their beautiful harmony and friendship in a sumptuous banquet at Delmonico's. Even the dissenting minority are plainly resolved not to fret themselves on account of evil doers.

Several explanations of the astounding collapse and upshot of the anti-Tammany excitement are given, more or less sufficient to account for the result. Money has, no doubt, been freely used, and the rascals who escape with impunity seem also in their career of crime to have exercised extraordinary foresight and sagacity in so distributing portions of their ill-gotten gains and in so connecting themselves with people relatively honest as well as influential as to provide friends for the day of evil. But the real solution of the difficulty is perhaps to be found in a comprehensive fact not confined to New York, but characteristic of American society—the extent to which public sentiment, in the struggle of parties and individuals for popular favor and superiority, is debauched by calumny. In the absence of a class, each member of which is held strictly responsible for his words concerning others, and of which the judgment carefully formed, makes or mars a national reputation, the appeal is made to all, without respect to character or intelligence. The voice of each contributes somewhat to the general judgment called public sentiment, and every voice gained by an aspirant for power or favor is a positive addition to his popularity. And in this as in other countries the day is probably distant in which calumny, whether of blank falsehood or of poisonous insinuation or suspicion, will not be an effectual instrument of popular influence. Of republics especially it has always been a vice, and always will be, except as its influence shall be lessened by the spread of intelligence. Its use for political purposes naturally encourages its use for other ends, public or personal, and the peril is a popular opinion so uncertain and variable as to be wholly impotent, or so indiscriminating and coarse as to be contemptible. Hence political jobbers having gained their selfish ends, may feel able to defy the clamor that condemns them, expecting it in due time to reverse its sentence, or else scorning a cry known to have crushed the good as well as the bad. Thus Tweed and his retainers no doubt fully believe that when they ascribe their overthrow and prosecution to political motives backed by unscrupulous, part of the public important in numbers at least, frankly accept the assertion as true, and still more distinguished delinquents will be able after a few months with equal success to show that they have been the victims of partisan or personal hatred. In any such case the success of the vindication may be wholly the result of the antecedent probability established by the prevalence of calumny as a means of personal and party warfare.

The movement in favor of emancipation in Cuba begins to assume formidable proportions, and the watchword "Cuba Libre," which has for so long a time been heard, already sounds like a pean of coming victory. An address to the people of the United States has recently been issued by the Cuban Anti-Slavery Society and encourages York, calling for the sympathy time has come part of all who believe that the of the Americ an people in liberty and right. Another petition addressed to President Grant is also in circulation at this early day, and a committee has been appointed by the Society to visit the President for the purpose of obtaining signatures to the address to the President. The petition to hearses the wrongs which the Spanish government has compelled the Cubans to endure, and prays that the government of the United States accord to the Cuban patriots that favorable recognition to which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedom entitles them. The agitation is not confined to pamphlets, however. The arrival of the Cuban steamer Edgar Stewart at Key West with General Aguero aboard, who commanded the expedition, was the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration by the Cubans in that vicinity, and a large sum was immediately subscribed toward fitting out another expedition. Over one hundred men from Key West have signified their intention of joining the patriot ranks when their services are required.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

During the month of January there were 494 marriges in Chicago and Cook county. Divorce books not yet fully posted.

A lady in Henry county, Missouri has hair sixty-eight inches long. When she assumes a perpendicular position her tresses drag four inches of their length on the floor.

South Bend, Indiana, claims 150 industrial establishments, employing 2,100 workmen, and turning out an annual product of $5,000,000, or $500 to each inhabitant of the town. Its buildings erected in 1872 cost $1,300,000.

In one of the scenes of a pantomime recently produced in Paris, characters become musical instruments, and there is a ballet by ladies dressed as guitars and bells, assisted by children with concertina skirts, while the back ground is admirably filled up by an army of gigantic clarionets and flutes.

The husband of a wealthy and fashionable New York lady suddenly disappeared with an affinity ten years ago, and as suddenly reappeared some days since, begging to be restored to the uxorial arms. He claims to be exceedingly repentant, and, as no legal proceedings had been instituted, the divided twain have resumed the experiment of housekeeping.

A tippler at Trenton, Ill., having rendered himself disorderly with a dollar's worth of whisky, has recovered sixty dollars from the barkeeper who sold it to him. Let our guzzlers go-lather and engage in this new and remunerative branch of industry.

Mr. R. Bruner, of Fawn Creek, Montgomery county, Kansas, planted cotton in June last, picked it three times, and had it out of the way fifteen days before frost came. He spent four years in the South, and says he never saw better cotton there or a better yield.

Deer recently brought into the markets of Southwestern Missouri, showed signs of having had their feet frozen. This surprises old sportsmen in that section, who can remember no like occurrence in their experience.

The Denver *News* says: A pretty well told little story is going the rounds of the Eastern press, about how a Union railway ticket seller in Denver was persuaded to change his mind. The most serious defects in the narrative are the facts that there is no Union ticket office in Denver, and nothing in the least degree resembling the alleged occurrence ever happened in this part of the country. Otherwise it is an admirable and appropriate Sunday-school sketch.

A Pulaski, Tenn., thief was arrested some time since for stealing a dime. He laid in jail at an expense to the county of $150. While there he managed to rob the warden of twelve dollars, and during his trial he stole one of the dimes which his attorney had laid on the table for identification by a witness. The trial resulted in the prisoner's acquittal, though he is now serving out a four years' sentence in the penitentiary for stealing the twelve dollars.

The city physician of Springfield, Mass., Miss Williams, has, thus far this winter, vaccinated upward of 3,000 persons, using several hundred dollars' worth of vaccine matter.

Silver ore has been discovered in Barton county, Missouri, and a gentleman is engaged in sinking a shaft to determine whether it exists in paying quantities. There is a legend in the neighborhood that about thirty years ago, some Mexicans were found near the location of the new shaft, engaged in coining money, and it is said the remains of a furnace are still to be seen there.

A man in Clinton, Massachusetts, has a dog whose extraordinary wisdom is thus evinced: While getting his forenoon lunch from a neighbor's pail of "odds and ends," he upset the pail, which fell to pieces. Seeing the mischief he had done, he at once trotted home and took back a sound pail, which he substituted for the broken one, carefully transferring the contents of the old to the new, and as carefully covering his tracks by carrying off and hiding the scraps of the disintegrated vessel.

A handsome waiter girl in a St. Louis hotel, whose reputation is unsullied, was insulted, the other day, while performing her duties in the dining room, by a man, a railroad engineer, who called her bad names. Proceeding to the kitchen, she procured a pan of hot dish water, and returning to where the ruffian was seated at the table taking his supper, dashed the greasy fluid over his head and shoulders. The thoroughly offended defamer arose, seized a chair and knocked the girl down with it, inflicting a severe wound on her head. He would have done her further injury had not the other girls in the room interfered. The affray created a decided sensation among the boarders, who express regret that the water was not hot enough to scald.

Leading journals speak of Congressmen as having in an eminent degree a respect for the eternal fitness of art, inasmuch as they contrasted with Vinnie Ream for an equestrian statue of Admiral Farragut. However, there is consolation in the fact that the model for this caricature of a brave sailor who was never seen on a horse in his life, was shattered into a thousand fragments, the other day, while being removed to the Capitol.

PERSONAL.

The literary editor of the Boston *Globe* says of Prof. Cohn's last theory: Prof. Cohn passes far beyond the monkey and tells us we are descended from a "yeast-fungus." We don't know what kind of creature this is, but we suppose it is all right. It may be a foolish supposition, but, since the awful view of the facts, we, on the whole, prefer God Almighty to the "yeast-fungus." Still we would not say a word implying any disrespect to the latter compotent personage.

The widow of the late Secretary Stanton is reported to be rapidly failing in health.

A Capt. Beaumont, of the British army, who is trying to form a class in "fencing" at the University of Michigan, is advised by the Detroit *Post* to transfer his field of labor to the Agricultural College.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* has a long history of Joaquin Miller, the poet, pretending to prove that he was a horse thief, a jail-breaker, a squaw-man (that is one who lived with squaws, whom he also deserted). At one time he hired out as cook—the only respectable thing recorded of him. The Miller who did all these things, however, was called Heiner, but it is said he changed his name to Joaquin, studied law in Oregon, became respectable first and afterwards famous. Quotations are made from Miller's poems to strengthen the story.

Captain Lawrence Mersereau died at Union, Broome county, N. Y., on the 24th ult., at the age of one hundred years and twenty days. He had voted at every Presidential election since the time of Washington.

The Jefferson City (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says: Col. A. M. York is a native of the State of New York, and held the rank of Colonel in a regiment of colored men during a part of the late war. After the close of the war he removed to Shelbina, Shelby county, Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of law, real estate and the publishing business with Col. John W. Shafer, who served in the Legislature during the past two years as the representative from Shelby county. Col. York was a radical of the blackest dye, and published, in connection with Col. Shafer, one of the most proscriptive papers in the State. He contributed his efforts in giving the vote of Monroe county to Pat Dyer for Congress against Switzler. After the election in 1870, Col. York, together with a Mr. Yoe, who was also formerly connected with the Shelby *Herald* as the practical business man, removed to Montgomery City, and there, in connection, began the publication of a Republican paper, and the step appeared too easy from this position to that of Senator of the great State of Kansas, one of whose bleeding wounds he has sought to scab over.

When Alice Cary died a subscription among her personal friends was made for a monument to her memory. The plans were not completed until after the death of her sister Phœbe, when it was determined to erect the monument to the memory of both. Alice and Phœbe Cary and their sister Elmina, who is buried beside them in Greenwood Cemetery. It has just been completed and placed in position. It is of Quincy granite, simple in form, consisting merely of a solid base, die and cap, with polished shields. Upon the base in raised letters is the name "Cary." The shield in front bears the inscription "Alice Cary, born April 26, 1820, died February 12, 1871." On the right hand shield are the words, "Phœbe Cary, born September 14, 1824, died July 31, 1871." On the left hand shield the inscription reads, "Elmina Cary, wife of Alexander Swift, born November 7, 1831; died December 11, 1862."

The True Basis of Success.

Fallacies and frauds are short lived. They may flourish for a while, but the sober second thought of the people condemns them and they perish. It would take even the "Lightning Calculator," a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed one after another, but the great vegetable preventive and curative is still on its disease conquering march. At this season the air becomes more and more chilly, and searching vapors affect the intestines and create unwonted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as enable it to bear up against the unorganical temperature which produces these disturbances. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness and chronic indigestion are a few among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative.

STATE NEWS.

The National Turf Congress met in Philadelphia yesterday.

The Oxford Presbyterian church, Broad and Oxford streets, Philadelphia, raised $31,000 on last Sunday morning—enough to pay its debt of $25,000, and to build a new school house. One gentleman subscribed $3,000.

Thirty-seven dry goods firms in Philadelphia have subscribed $100,000 to the Centennial fund.

On the 12th of September last, at York, a man named Levi Beavenour struck Franklin Miller, a boy, on the head with a gun. Miller died on the 13th of October, but the matter was never thoroughly investigated until last week, when the body was disinterred, and a *post mortem* examination made. After hearing the testimony of the surgeons and other witnesses, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the boy came to his death by a blow on his head, inflicted with a gun by Beavenour.

Benjamin Goff, aged seventy-one years, was found dead in his bed in Harrisburg on Tuesday morning.

Perry Haas, confined in the Northumberland county jail under sentence of death, is in the last stages of consumption, and the probability is that he will never be hanged.

Isaac Buffington, of Milesbury, Centre county, has kept a record of the snows this winter, and reports that the depth thus far is thirty-one inches.

Muskrats are numerous in Perry county this winter. Two men caught twenty-five of them in one afternoon last week.

Twenty-seven of the counties as now organized were embraced within the boundaries of Northampton county in 1787.

Losing money on a bridge contract was too much for the mind of Jacob Seebold, of Snyder county, and he is now insane.

Should Tioga be divided, the new county will be called Highland.

The expenses of the contested election cases in Luzerne fall on that county. A bill of at least fifty thousand dollars will have to be footed.

In Lewisburg, on Wednesday night of last week, when the cold was so severe, trees were ripped open and spouting burst by the action of the frost. The river was frozen over solid before morning.

Williamsport is an aspirant for the State Capital. The *Gazette and Bulletin* says: "The city is one of the handsomest in the State and supplied with every modern improvement. Its railroad facilities are unsurpassed, and other important lines, which will place it in close connection with every part of the Commonwealth, will soon be completed. From the way in which it is increasing there is but little doubt that in ten years it will rank next to Pittsburgh in population. Its citizens are alike distinguished for their enterprise and hospitality, and strangers are generally favorably impressed with the place. Taking everything into consideration, we think there is no other place in the State as well adapted for the State Capital as the city of Williamsport."

The store of D. A. Berkeypile, in East Conemaugh, was entered on Monday night by burglars and robbed of $125 worth of goods. No clue.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: A father and son named Reese, residing near Port Union, this county, were returning from Reading in a sleigh last Saturday night, but very much intoxicated, when the horse, being blind, missed the bridge that crosses a run half a mile below Birdsboro, and upset the sleigh. The son was entirely helpless, but the father managed to get assistance from a house near by. The son was carried to the hotel of Mr. Steinrock, apparently frozen to death. Dr. Hallman was called in, and after using proper restoratives the young man began to show signs of life and is now in a fair way to recover.

The Meadville *Republican* says: A case of much interest to bankers was tried in our Court of Common Pleas last week. The facts appearing in the trial were as follows: Eugene L. Smith made a note, payable to John D. McFarland, Jesse A. Losee indorsed the note in blank; in other words, wrote his name across the back of the note. McFarland, the payee, negotiated the note to Bissell & Co., bankers, of Petroleum Center, and made the transfer by writing his name across the note below the name of Losee. The note fell due and was protested for non-payment. Losee, the bank wishing the note indorsed differently, had McFarland write his name across the back of the note, *above* that of Losee. The bank brought suit against Losee on the note. The defense was, that the indorsement of the note in blank, by Losee, simply made him a second indorser, to be *preceded*, by McFarland, as payee of the note, and that being indorsed by the payee *below* Losee, it was irregular commercial paper, and the bank took it with enough upon its face to put them upon their guard. The verdict was for the defendant.

OHIO NEWS.

The Steubenville *News* of Tuesday says: This morning a young man about eighteen years of age named James Bertaw, of Barnesville, Ohio, was taken ill on the passenger train coming west on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, between Rochester and Wellsville, and died before reaching the latter place. He was suffering from pleurisy and had been in bad health for some time. Captain Breen, the conductor, rendered him every possible attention and attended to sending his remains home.

In Chillicothe a new plan has been adopted for the election of elders in the Presbyterian church. A card is sent to every member, with the written request that the names of those preferred for the eldership should be written on the card, and then if the person did not find it convenient to attend the meeting, the ticket thus made out should be sent by a friend, authorized to vote it.

Mrs. M. A. Lott, one of the most popular amateur vocalists of Columbus, has just died.

During one of the early cold snaps a man in Sandusky county, working in June's quarry, had a cramp in his leg while out exposed. In rubbing it he froze the fingers of one hand. Unfortunately he did not have the matter attended to at once, and six weeks after amputation of the hand was necessary.

The pastors of all the churches of Findlay have issued a pointed address to their parishioners stating that they have agreed to unite in a series of religious meetings, laying aside all denominational preferences and personalities and forgetting all merely sectarian interests.

At the meeting of the Hancock county Farmers' Club, several members expressed the opinion that wool would command as good a price next season as for the past two years.

A meeting of the State Womans' Suffrage Association will be held in Toledo on the 18th and 19th inst.

A few days since, a child two years old, living at Sandusky, in some way got a kernel of corn in its windpipe. The kernel remained there for three days, when a physician made an incision in the windpipe and removed it.

A new paper mill began operations at Franklin last week.

Lawrence is the second sorghum producing county in the State.

George Davis, a Newark lad of fourteen, was arrested last week for attempting to kill his sister with a hatchet.

Allen Wilkin, of Hillsborough, disposed of a case of unrequited affection, by shooting himself through the head, last week.

Three children of one family, who died of whooping-cough, within twenty-four hours of each other, were buried in Steubenville on Monday.

The office of the Loudonville *Independent*, with its entire contents, and a dwelling owned by Mr. Yarnall, were burned on Saturday evening, and another dwelling damaged. Loss about three thousand dollars. It was caused by the explosion of an oil lamp. No insurance.

The entire cost of the viaduct and bridge in Cleveland will be within the contract price—$740,000.

Lima has a spiritual paper, the *Morning Star*, with fanatics enough to support it.

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

HAIR RESTORER

It will change any Gray Hair to

ITS FORMER YOUTHFUL COLOR IN FROM THREE TO SIX APPLICATIONS.

Never changes the hair to a ridiculous red or pink color, but will suit all shades of color and complexion.

It will not stain the Hands, Scalp or Clothing. Contains no sediment, is perfectly clear and harmless, leaves no sulphur or other bad smell on the hair, but

A MOST DELIGHTFUL PERFUME.

As a Hair Dressing THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH has no equal; it makes the hair rich in appearance, glossy, and curly. It is warranted to remove Dandruff, which is so destructive to the roots of the hair, also the heat and humor of the scalp, and stops the hair from falling out; allays itching of the scalp; renders the healthiest hair soft and flaxen. Scalp and the head DELIGHTFULLY COOL AND AGREEABLE.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,

84 Market street, corner Diamond.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

USE

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.

George A. Kelly & Co.,

PROPRIETORS,

Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.

JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.

D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bazin, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Ball, Jr., Solicitor.

DRY GOODS:

Always Complete,

THE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND AT

Jas. Caldwell AND Co's

Wamsaetta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.

5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nasana Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.

A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.

BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.

IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.

NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.

BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.

BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.

BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE

Boatman's Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

From January 1st, 1872, to December 31st, 1872, published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2, 1853.

1. Capital Stock		$ 225,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		500,000 00
2 ASSETS.		
Stock Due Bills, payable on demand, and each secured by two Approved Names	$112,500 00	
Re-counted and Premium Notes	47,460 57	
Cash in 13 Banks	31,151 08	
United States 5-20's	50,000 00	
Premiums on hand at 13½ Per Cent	6,590 00	
Mortgages—first and only	20,375 00	
Book Accounts for Premiums	5,011 56	
	$	299,148 81
3. Premiums Recd in 1872	$ 58,697 81	
4. Interest Received in 1872	10,794 83	
	$	69,862 64
5. PAID IN 1872.		
Net Losses	$ 32,004 01	
Dividends	9,000 00	
Return Premiums, Re-Insurance, Telegraphing and Commission	10,657 39	
Taxes and Stamps	1,454 08	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	4,887 74	
		58,003 22
6. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31, 1872	$1,867,130 00	
7. Amount of Debts and Liabilities, December 31st, 1872, not exceeding	8,000 00	
Total Losses Paid from October 1865, to January, 1873, net	$ 285,019 11	
Total Dividends Paid in same time	67,957 50	

DIRECTORS.

R. C. GRAY,	EDWARD GREGG,
JAMES REES,	H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
HENRY LLOYD,	WM. H. EWING,
D. E. PARK,	JESSE P. SMITH,
JOHN GRAFF,	N. J. BIGLEY,
F. M. GORDON,	THOS. DONNELLY.

R. C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BIRMINGHAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH SIDE OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from August 1st, 1871 to December 31st, 1872:

Capital Stock		$200,000 00
ASSETS.		
Stock Notes Secured	$130,348 50	
Bond and Mortgages	62,383 34	
Cash on Hand and Bank Accounts	7,091 24	
Cash in Bank bearing Interest	4,114 76	
Office Furniture	654 15	
109 Shares of Birmingham Fire Ins. Co.	5,450 00	
	$210,099 01	
Premiums Received	$31,943 01	
Interest Received	5,065 78	
	36,908 79	
Paid Return Premiums, Re-insurance and Commissions	4,906 95	
Stamps	356 05	
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, &c.	4,937 79	
Losses	1,588 04	
Stock Dividend	14,587 00	
	$ 26,709 78	
	$ 10,099 01	
Capital	200,000 00	
	$210,099 01	

Unpaid and Unadjusted Losses—none.

THOS. RUSKE, Secretary.

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or worny.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,

1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MORRIS P. MILLER. W. H. FORSE. C. B. FORSE

Miller, Forse & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

WM. MILLER & CO.,

LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,

221 AND 223

Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.

BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.

Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.

Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne.

Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

NEW ORLEANS SWEETS!

SUGAR!

MOLASSES!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF THESE

Popular Goods in the West.

Wm. Glenn & Sons,

70 and 72 Vine Street,

CINCINNATI.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, as attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the *Gettysburg Katalysine Water* is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for *Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally, It restores vascular power to the Paralytic, It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost instantly.* No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for testimonials, reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

WHITNEY BROS., General Agents,

227 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by R. E. SELLERS & Co., Wholesale Agents, and Druggists generally. M13

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

84 Market street, corner Diamond. PITTSBURGH, P

FOR RENT,

STORES—No. 58

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent.

Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS FOR THE SYNDICATE,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 5, 1873.

The very favorable conditions of the European money market, the rate of discount at the Bank of England being now 3½ per cent. is facilitating the placing of the new 5 per cent. loan by the syndicate. The subscription books for the loan were opened simultaneously there and in this country. There is an obvious advantage in this plan which will be much more satisfactory to all parties than the slow, tedious method adopted for disposing of the former two hundred millions. We are informed Mr. Boutwell has insisted on one condition, that the National banks shall be allotted the full amount of bonds for which they subscribe, even if the subscriptions in Europe shall exceed the whole three hundred millions. Whatever allotment will be made in such a contingency our National banks will receive their full subscriptions. As this negotiation is most probably the last in which the 5 per cents will be offered by the government, this arrangement enabling the banks to substitute 5 per cents for 6's is very acceptable, and is being rapidly taken advantage of. Banks which now fail to provide themselves with 5's will doubtless have soon to surrender their 6's for 4's or 4½ per cents.

We note by our cable dispatches that the loan is already quoted at a premium in Europe. The placing of the loan has produced no disturbing influences except to depress the price of gold, which is now sustained only by the efforts of a strong "bull clique," with the consummation of the present programme we may expect lower quotations for gold. There is a great deal of discussion as to how the success of the syndicate will affect the price of gold here, and until it is known whether the European subscriptions are to be paid in 5-20's or in cash, it is impossible to form any intelligent opinion. Most of the 5-20's to be called in are held in Germany, and it is not believed that the holders of these will exchange them for the new fives, but that they will prefer to have them redeemed and reinvest in American railroad bonds, which bear a higher rate of interest than the new fives. Should this be the case the funding operation will practically transfer a great deal of new European capital to this country.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

February 5, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	113¼	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Clearings	88¾	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
Western Union Tel	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Quicksilver	72¾	73	73	73¼	73¼	73¼
Pacific Mail	72¾	72¾	72¾	73	73	73
Adams Express				95		
Wells, Fargo Express				68		
American Express	68	68	68	68	68	68
United States Express	77¾	78	78	78	78	78
New York Central	104	104	104	104	104	104
Erie	67¼	66¼	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Michigan Central	95	95	95¼	95¼	95	95
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	86¼	86¼	86	86
Illinois Central				120		
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	91	91	91	91		
Chicago and Northwest				86¾		
Do preferred	92	92	92	92		
Rock Island	94	94	94	94		
St. Paul				34		
Do preferred				62		
Fort Wayne				93		
Ohio & Mississippi				48¾		
Do. Preferred						
Terre Haute				15		
Do. preferred				40		
Canton				109		
Cumberland Coal				30		
Mariposa				10		
Do preferred				20		
Mariposa Land				7		
Do preferred				20		
Atlantic Mail				40		
Iron Mountain				85		

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1874	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾
Coupons	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	115¼	115¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1868	113¾
United States 10-40s	107¾
United States 5s, Supply and Jury	113¾
United States 7-30s, January and July	105¾
Currency Sixes	115¼

—The gold deposits at the United States Mint during the month of January were $2,132,954 80, and silver deposits and purchases, $314,952 61. Total, $2,447,907 41. The gold coinage for the month amounted to $2,264,176, exclusive of $1,839 62 of the bars; the silver coinage was $176,253, exclusive of $3,000 of the latter; nickel three-cent piece, $40,216, and bronze coinage of 1 cent pieces, $12,106. The total of pieces coined is 3,470,184, of the value of $2,505,131 62. The gold coinage is the largest in value for any single month since November 1861, and the coinage for the month as represented by pieces (including gold, silver and bar coins), is the largest, with the exception of last month, ever coined in the mint.

—Messrs. J. Cooke & Co., financial agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, report that there is a good investment demand for the First Mortgage 7-30 gold bonds of the road, and that the sales since the first of January amounted to nearly $1,000,000.

—The annual report of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts is nearly ready. On September 30, 1872, the report says, the roads reporting to the commissioners had 2,194.44 miles of main line and branches, with 924.86 of sidings, and 304.15 of double track, equivalent in all to 3,423.417 of single tracks. Of this amount 1,657.87 miles were in this State, or one mile of railroad to each 4,707.1000 square miles of territory, or to every 878 inhabitants. This proportion as regards square miles is greater than anywhere else in America, and not exceeded by the where else in America, and not exceeded by the average of any country of Europe. The average cost of the roads has been $51,950 a mile exclusive of equipment, which has amounted to $6,875 a mile. The average cost per mile of an equipped road is about $60,000. The entire amount directly invested in the roads reported to the board is, in round numbers, $135,000,000, represented by $81,000,000 of stock and $54,000,000 of debt. Of the fifty-five corporations making returns, thirty paid dividends ranging between 3 and 10 per cent., and averaging on the entire capital of all the roads represented by stock, 6 97-100 per cent. Nine corporations divided ten per cent., two divided 9, three divided 8, three divided 7, six divided 6, seven divided less than 6, and twenty-five made no dividends. The gross income of the roads during the year was 22 9-10 per cent. of their entire cost, but the cost of operation was 72.2 per cent. of their gross earning, leaving an average net income of 6 3-10 per cent. on the investment.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	98¾	Phila. and Erie	27¾
Reading	97	Lehigh Navigation	47¾
United Co.'s of N. J.	121	Pittsburgh 6s	73
City 6's, new	94¾	Lehigh Gold Loan	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾	Central Transport'n	48¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 5, 1873.

REMARKS.—The extreme cold weather which has reigned supreme for some weeks has gone and left us, and a spring-like atmosphere now rules in its stead. The snow and ice have commenced melting away, causing the rivers to swell gradually, but as yet no fears of a flood are entertained. The markets show little change in prices, dealers reporting a slight change for the better.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bushels	9,509	6,108	15,614
Apples, barrels	963	684	1,647
Cheese, boxes	189	262	451
Corn, sacks	3,389	3,794	7,183
Wheat, sacks	6,211	6,248	12,559
Barley, sacks	7,579	7,301	14,880
Rye, sacks	1,236	940	2,176
Oats, sacks	12,742	7,978	20,020
Butter, packages	341	288	629
Bacon, pieces	7,656	11,150	18,806
Bacon, boxes	302	274	576

JANUARY RECEIPTS FOR PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Flour, bbls	33,389	16,161	28,261	17,080	34,395
Apples, bbls	3,651	2,788	3,967	8,822	2,521
Cheese, boxes	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Corn, sacks	34,996	18,781	32,319	27,987	13,515
Wheat, sacks	14,230	10,767	25,466	11,705	14,494
Rye, sacks	19,563	13,044	18,371	7,496	17,327
Barley, sacks	10,000	10,000	10,311	11,767	8,816
Oats, sacks	13,548	14,800	21,098	22,627	23,096
Butter, packages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bacon, pieces	14,771	34,242	40,717	73,816	61,950
Bacon, barrels	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Following are the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 175 bbls. Sales choice cooking and eating at $1 50@2 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales reported at 50@55c per gallon as to quality.

ALES—X $9 ⅌ bbl; XX, $10; India Ale, $11; Porter $10.

ASHES—Sales soda ash, common, favorite brands for window glass makers' use, at 4½@4¾c; refined, for flint glass makers' use, 5½@6c; pots, 9½@9 10c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 2½@3c; nitrate soda, 8½@9c; black tinol, 6c.

BUTTER—Receipts 24 packages. Sales of prime to choice roll at 32@36c per lb; medium to good 18@ 31c; common 9@10c.

BEANS—The demand for choice white navy continues fair, with sales at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bush.

BREAD—Market quiet at 6c ⅌ loaf.

BAKING POWDER—Banner Baking Powder, 1 lb. cans, $2 00; ½ lb cans $1 25; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Prices nominally 4½@6c, as to quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We make some slight change in our prices before and figure as follows: Sugar cured hams 16c; sugar cured shoulders 7¾c; plain shoulders 6½c; 10 sides of sugar cured breakfast bacon 11½c; dried beef 15c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 10c; long clear, in tierces, 8c; in half bbls 9¾c; buckets 10¾c; pigs feet, $2 in half bbls, $4 40. Receipts, tierces 22; pieces, 2,475.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat and corn light and unchanged prices. We quote as follows: New York Goshen 16@c ⅌ lb; Ohio Goshen 14@15c; Dairy 12@13c; Ohio Factory, round lots, 13@c; jobbing lots 14@15c.

CHEESE—The demand for Sackett's and Carey's brands continues fair at $14@15 ⅌ bbl; cultivated and common from $11@13.

CANNED GOODS—We report a quiet, steady market, with sales calcined Peaches at $4 25@5 50 per bbl; Beeson's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 20; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosendale $3 00@3 25.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands, car lots, at 37½ cents, the former advance from sources.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market quiet and firm at $8 00 per case.

COFFEES—Mails—Rio: prime 24c; clear sides 24½c; shoulders 23c. Lard 7¾@7¾ ⅌ lb. Market dull.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales of apples, halves, 7¾@9c; choice apples 8@6c; fair, 4@4½c.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote at 5@5½c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Prices are still about the same, the tendency of prices is downward. We quote fresh at 36@38c; packed 25@27c.

FLOUR—Receipts 992 bbls. Prices have undergone no change. Stocks are light and dealers will make no concessions to effect sales. We quote the following as the ruling of the market: Stores: $8 25 for spring wheat Minnesotas, and $9 50 for red winter. Mills: $9 to $10 50. Oat meal $8. Corn meal scarce at $3 25.

GROCERIES—No change in prices, with sales at the following figures:

SUGARS—Kright's yellow 8½c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; H & E yellow, 10c; H & E C, 11¼c; H & E, extra C, 11¾c; Phœnix, yellow C, 11c; Calvert's extra C, 11¾c; Calvert's extra B 12¾c; Calvert's A 12¾c; crushed 13¾c; powdered 13½c; granulated 14c; cut loaf 14c; Demarara 11¾; New Orleans 10@11c.

COFFEES—Rio 20@26½c; good 21½@22¾c; prime 23 @25½c; strictly prime 24½@25c. Java 28@34½c; roasted, loose 26½c; in packages, 27c.

MOLASSES—Cuba clayed 52@55c; Cuba centrifugal 55c; H & E XXX 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phœnix 70c; white drips $1 30.

SYRUPS—Carolina 50@60c; Rangoon 75@87½c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 77c; prime 72@73c.

Pacific Syrups—73c.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat, barley corn and rye at the Grain Elevator on Tuesday were as follows:

Wheat, bushels	410	Barley, bushels	800
Rye, bushels	1,600	Corn, bushels	150

Received by river and rail, in sacks, for the same time:

Wheat, sacks	887	Barley, sacks	1,147
Rye, sacks	150	Corn, sacks	915
Oats, sacks			

The market remains unchanged in prices, though some dealers hold the opinion that with good weather for a time, giving the road an opportunity to forward freight, on time, and with a river free from ice, the bulk of grain will augment and prices may recede. We quote as follows: Wheat $1 90; red $1 80@1 85. Rye 90c. White oats sold; mixed 60c. Corn, shelled, 56c; ear, 50c; yellow, 58c; shelled do, mixed, 56c, all in car lots, for local advance from store. Barley—Spring 80@ 90c; fall $1.

HAY—The market still rules dull, with sale baled on track at $16@20 per ton; loose $20@25 ⅌ ton.

HONEY—Small sales at 30c@40c ⅌ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $3 25@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

HOPS—Market active at 55@60c for 1872; 1870s not wanted.

LARD—Cleveland white $2 ⅌ lb; Eastern $1 ⅌.

LARD OIL—Sales at 70c@72; jobbing lots, 72@73c ⅌ gallon.

MILK PANS—We quote bran at 90@85c ⅌ cwt.; middling 71 10@1 20.

NUTS—Sales of choice brands 12c ⅌ lb.

ONIONS—Yellow $5 50@6; red $4@4 50. The stocks are light and prices nominal.

OILS—Sales in a jobbing way at 80@85c ⅌ gallon.

RAGS—Sales at 2½@2¾c ⅌ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ⅌ bbl; No 2 $1 75.

SAPOLIO—Demand fair at $6 00 ⅌ case of 3 doz each.

SEEDS—Clover seed $5 25@5 50; timothy seed $3 25 @3 50; flaxseed $1 90@1 95 ⅌ bush.

STARCH—Sales at 7@7½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c ⅌ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, February 4, 1873.

REMARKS—The crude market since our last has undergone no quotable change in prices, although the feeling was stronger. Parkers is held at 9½@9¾c; Clarion at 9½@9¾c; Shamburg at 9½@9¾c. We did not learn of any transactions. For prices at other points in the Oil Regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation; for large lots of standard brands 10@16c; for car load lots 18@19c was wanted. Buyers appear to have assented themselves.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, February 5.—The *Herald* says: The market was firm at previous quotations. Little oil is offering and transactions are limited. Upper road market underwent no change, sellers holding off for an advance. Buyers scarce at Oil City; market steady at $2 50@2 75. Tidioute—market was firm at $2 10@2 15. Tidioute—market steady at $2 10; a few lots sold for lower. Sales:

1,500 bbls upper road, spot	$2 20
1,600 bbls T. F.	2 15
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	2 20
1,500 bbls lower road, spot	2 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 35
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 40
3,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 15
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 10
1,000 bbls Parker's spot	2 12½
500 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 05
1,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 10

NEW YORK, February 5, closing 4.—Market lifeless and prices held steady. Crude in bulk 9c; 1,000 bbls sold at this price. Refined 23@23½c spot and February; sales 2,000 bbls. Cases 27@27½c; Philadelphia delivery irregular and nominal; refined 29c asked; best general 13c.

OIL CITY, February 5.—Market dull at $2 35; lower road $2 15@2 20; upper road $2 15.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 5.—Market dull at $2 20.

TITUSVILLE, February 5.—Market quiet, dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Market quiet; S. W. spec crude in bulk 8c; cases 26c; futures—April and May 26½c.

[By Philadelphia and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER, February 5.—Market nominally at $2 10 @2 15.

OIL CITY, February 5.—Market very quiet and firm at $2 35.

TIDIOUTE, February 5.—Market firm, with small lots at $2 10@2 15; bulk sold at $2 10.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Refined 26c; crude in bbl; sec in bbls 14c. Market quiet.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 5.—Market dull and declining; no buyers above $2 15@2.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignees.	Bbls.
O J Greer	Cochran & Irwin	632
H McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	457
H McKelvey	Hutchinson Oil Works	933
S S Duncan	Hughinson & Co	310
S S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	317
H McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	477
O J Greer	Vesta Oil Works	391
Rhodes & Co	Citizens' Oil Works	391
W Stevenson	Eagle Oil Works	80
S S Duncan	Anderson Oil Works	74
W Stevenson	Fairview Oil Works	405
J Rodwell	Model Oil Works	304
Tracy & Pew	Hughinson & Co	322
Greer & Co	Macomber, T & Co	322

Crude Oil Received by Rail and Riv

Shipper.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Cochran Oil Works	Cosmos Oil Works	474
Hutchinson O W	Vesta Oil Works	868
Citizens Oil Works	Eagle Oil Works	391
Citizens Oil Works	Fairview Oil Works	405
Model Oil Works	Riverside Oil Works	309
Macomber, A & Co		391
		5,216

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

West Pass Junction, February 5, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Lockhart, F. & Co	Carson & Guthrie, Philada	52
Livingston Bros	Jarden, J. & Co, Philada	570
Standard Oil Works	Warden, F. & Co, Philada	573
Cygnet Oil Co	Twells Bros & Co, Philada	52
Wyomink, M. & Co	Logan Bros, Philada	100
Braun & Wagner	Waring, K & Co, Philada	400
Riverside Oil Works	Waring, K & Co, Philada	600
Citizens Oil Works	Waring, K & Co, Philada	624
Citizens Ref'g Co	W & Elkins, Philada	200
Total		2,471

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

February 4.—The stock continues light, with a fair demand. We have to note a slight decline in hot blast charcoal. Prices steady, as follows:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hanging Rock, No. 1, per ton	$55 00@
Hanging Rock, No. 2	45 00@54 00
Mill	45 00@
Tennessee, No. 1	54 00@56 00
Tennessee, No. 2	42 00@43 00
Mill	45 00@
STONECOAL.	
Ohio, No. 1	$54 00@
Ohio, No. 2	52 00@
Mill	42 00@44 00
CHARCOAL.	
Bar, common, per 100 lbs	$ 4 00@
Bar, charcoal	5 80@
Horse shoes	6 75@
Mule shoes	7 75@

NEW YORK, February 5.—Manufactured copper—Steady; ingot sales $34@34 75. Pig-iron—Dull at $24 @27; American $48 50@50; bar firm at $170; Russia sheet steady at $16 25. Nails—Quiet; cut $5 00; clinch $6 50@7 25; horse shoe $4@5c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, February 5, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been heavy. The quality of the stock generally is from common to medium, but few extra cattle offering. The market till this time has been a drag with a disposition on the part of buyers to force prices down. They have succeeded in getting a concession varying from ½ to ¾c, according to the quality of stock, the greatest decline being on the common or inferior grades. Trade rules slow and dull this afternoon at about the following figures:

Extra 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; extra 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lb steers, fine and smooth, $4 @4 50; bulls $2 50 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs liberal. The market under the influence of increased receipts and unfavorable advices from New York, which caused buyers for that place to withdraw from the pens, is dull and slow, with prices off from 10c to 25c. From the feeling and condition of trade, it looks as if trade to-morrow will rule even worse. The market closes this evening slow at about the following figures:

Extra Philadelphia $5 15; prime do $5 05 to $5 10; prime Yorkers $4 90 to $4 95; fair do $4 80 to $4 85; common, $4 65 to $4 75.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep this week heavy. The market is about as bad as it could well be. Trade is stagnant. H. Erisman, who purchases for the New York market, took hold very sparingly, and Philadelphia buyers did likewise. At this writing they have passed all the stock they want, and the pens are full of unsold sheep. Some holders are the pens, expecting to make better of it, but judging by the reports from the East, we think the prospects are not very good. Following are the rates at which stock is selling to-day:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 25 to $6 40; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $6 10 to $6 25; do 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 75 to $6 05; do 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 60 to $5 75; common $4 25 to $4 75.

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

February 5.—With sufficient supply to meet the demand dealers report active trade at quotations, and some have difficulty in filling orders.

Youghiogheny, per bushel, delivered.....20@22c
Ohio River, per bushel, delivered.....@18c
Kanawha, per bushel, delivered.....@20c
Carmel.....@24c
Gas coke, at yards.....@12c
Gas coke, delivered.....@14@16c
Hard coke, delivered.....@18c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 5, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged in every respect.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 spring $1 28; No 2 do, $1 19; rejected 96@99c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 39¾@39½c; rejected 37½c. Oats—Demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 36¾c. Rye dull and prices declining; No 2 at 70c. Barley dull and prices drooping; fall No 2, 71c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and held firm. Mess pork nominally $12 90 cash; sales 500 bbls seller March at $12 90. Lard steady at 7½c. Bulk meats steady, with a moderate demand and unchanged. Green meats—Shoulders 5½c; short ribs 6¾c. Dressed hogs steady, with a moderate demand at $4 65@4 90 for heavy and light.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 87½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Cotton dull; middling upland 21 3-16c; sales of 1,000 bales; low middling 20 11-16@20½c; Mobile 20 15-16c; June 21¼c; July 21 11-16@21½c. Flour quiet and heavy; receipts 4,000 bbls; sales 5,000 bbls; superfine $5 20@5 75; extra Ohio $7 45@10 25; St. Louis $8 50@10 75; extra Ohio $7 45@10 25; St. Louis $8 50@10 75; choice do $10 75@12 50; fancy do $12 75@13 50. Rye flour steady at $5 50@6 75. Corn meal active; Jersey $3 75@4 25; Brandywine $4 25@4 50. Wheat quiet and heavy; receipts 7,000 bush; sales 20,000 bush; No 3 spring $1 30@1 31; No 2 do $1 34@1 35; No 2 Milwaukee $1 40@1 41; winter red western $1 48@1 49; amber do $1 49@1 50; white $1 50@1 52. Corn quiet and heavy; receipts 4,000 bush; sales 20,000 bush; new mixed western 48@49c; old do 50@51c; white 52@53c. Oats quiet; receipts 6,000 bush; sales 10,000 bush; mixed western 37@38c; white 40@41c. Beef quiet; mess $8@11 75. Cut meats dull; hams 12@13c; shoulders 6¾@6¾c. Middles in good demand; short clear 7¾; long and short clear, short ribs, 7¾@7¾c. Lard weak; western steam 8 3-16@; kettle 8¾@8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 5.—Cattle—Receipts today 1,826 head; total for the week 7,218 head; market slow at 4c off until noon, when it became more active; very few sales of cattle in the market, owners holding off for better prices; about 800 head changed hands; sales 125 bills mixed, 1,000 lbs, 1,423 lbs, at $5 50@6 50; 157 Texas steers, 1,119 to 1,284 lbs, at $4 50@4 75; 119 Ohio steers, 1,105 to 1,358 lbs, at $4 75@5 25; 35 Michigan steers, 1,068 to 1,170 lbs, at $4 50@4 75; 20 Indiana steers, 1,024 lbs, at $4. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,600 head, total for the week 9,000 head; no sales to record; pens full of fresh stock, and buyers hauled out of the market. Hogs—Receipts today 2,000 head; total supply for the week 13,400 head; but little sale of selected Ohio mixed was made at $5; market dull, and buyers well supplied for the present and holding out for a decline; prices nominally $4@4 50, with choice lots a shade higher.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Western produce, provisions and groceries all in light supply and firm. Flour—Trifles @ 25@9; family $10 @$10 50. Corn in store 55c. Bran $1 40. Oats 55@57c. Pork—Old $14; new $15. Bacon—Shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 6¾c. Lard—Tierces 8¾@ 9c; cans 9¾@10c. Hams 12½@13c. Sugar—Inferior to fair 8½@9c; prime 9¾@9¾c. Molasses—Common 27@ 28c; fair to choice 32@37c. Whisky—Louisiana 92c. Coffee 18@20c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—Cotton firm and prices a shade lower at 20½c. Flour quiet and firm at $5 25@6 50. Wheat firm at $1 30@1 31. Corn firm at 51c. Other grains steady and unchanged. Groceries firm and unchanged. Lard—Demand fair and market firm at 8¼@8½c. Meat pork nominally unchanged. Lard quiet; steam 7½c; kettle 7¾c. Bulk meats in fair demand. Bacon steady and boxing button. Prints, medium colors, in good request, and new styles of cochaco were introduced at 12c. Woolens rather more lively for fall goods, except black alpacas and mohair lustres, quiet.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Cotton quiet; middling 19½c. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No 3 spring $1 34@1 34¾. No 2 red winter $1 39@2 03. Oats dull and prices drooping; No 2, 38c. Barley quiet and unchanged in prices; prime, 70@71c. Rye dull but unchanged; No 2, 85@86c. Pork quiet and unchanged in prices. Bacon dull; meats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Bacon dull; shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib sides 7¾@7¾c. Lard firm at 7½c. Whisky in better request at 88c. Hogs steady at $3 85@4 00, mostly at $4@4 10.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 5.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No 1 white Michigan $1 99; amber Michigan, $1 78¾; No 1 red $1 81¾; No 2 do $1 62¾. Corn still and prices have declined; high mixed 47½c spot, 48¾c; seller May 43¾c; low mixed 38c; yellow 39c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2, 34½c. Clover seed $5 50. Dressed hogs $5 10@5 30.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 24; No 2 do $1 25. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 36½c. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed, 47c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 1, 68c. Barley dull and prices have declined; fall No 2, 71c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; good ordinary 17¾@18c; low middling 19c; middling 20½c. Corn meal scarce at 90c. Oats dull and prices declined to 62½c. Oats dull and prices drooping at 31@35c. Hay dull and prices drooping at $25@27. Bran dull and unchanged at $20. Bulk meats and lard quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 5.—Cotton easier; low middling 19c. Wheat firm with an active demand at $1 36@1 75. Oats firm at 36@38c. Rye firm at 65@66c. Provisions steady, with a moderate demand. Pork firm at $13. Bulk meats—Shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear sides 6¾c. Sugar cured hams 13@13½c. Lard 8@8½c. Whisky firm at 89c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Flour dull and weak; superfine $4 50@5 50; extra $5 00@6 50. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1 90@1 95; amber $1 98@2 05. Corn dull and firm; yellow 59@60c; white 60c. Oats active; white 39@40c. Petroleum—Crude 14¾@14¾c; refined 26c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 5.—Flour strong and unchanged. Wheat firm; western red $1 90@2 00; amber $2 10@2 25. Corn dull; mixed western 62c. Oats steady; mixed western 42@46c; white 46@ 48c. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork nominal at $13 50. Western bacon in fair demand; choice rolls 9@9½c. Whisky 94c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 5.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm at $5 50@6 50. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at $1 60@1 75. Provisions firm. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 6¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 6½c, clear rib sides 8c; hams very firm at 12½@13c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 18½c. Flour, grain and corn nom'l—Demand good at full prices and unchanged. Provisions steady. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5½c; clear sides 7½c. Sugar cured hams 13½c. Hogs $3 75@4 15.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 red winter $1 75; No 2 do, $1 70. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Refined petroleum firm and steadier at 17¾c for car lots and 18@18½c for trade lots.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., February 5.—Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull at 60c. Barley dull.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

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THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Steamship Murillo Believed Gallicese.

CADIZ, February 5.—The steamship Murillo is yet at Cadiz, where she has remained since her first arrival. The British consul here demanded the issuance of a writ of attachment against her. The captain of the Murillo and the officers on watch at the time of the disaster on the Northfleet, are held as prisoners on a Spanish man-of-war, pending the investigation. The crew are under guard and are not allowed to go ashore. The Spanish authorities who examined the Murillo declare that the strokes of her anchors gave them the impression of having been in the collision, and express it as their belief that she is guiltless.

Robert Rawson Tried and Acquitted.

LONDON, February 5.—In the trial of Robt. Bowles the counsel for the prosecution, in his address, said it was impossible to doubt the guilty forenknowledge of the defendant of the manner in which the firm of the bonds of the prosecutor, M. Dagiont, amounting to $8,800, and also the securities worth $61,900, of the widow Gaudet and her daughter. But few witnesses were examined, among whom were witnesses were examined, among whom were Dagiont and Mrs. Gates. After arguments the Deputy Recorder summed up, showing that other members of the firm were responsible for the securities deposited. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Reorganization of the Prussian Army.

BERLIN, February 5.—The bill for the reorganization of the Prussian army, is almost ready to be reported to the Chamber of Deputies. It provides that the term of service shall be twelve years, three of which to be active service, four in reserves, and five in landwehr.

Insurgent Carlists Defeated in an Engagement.

MADRID, February 5.—In an engagement between Carlists and a force of Royal troops at a small place called Aya, in the North, it is officially announced that two hundred insurgents were killed, and that 1,100 rifles, including eight hundred of the Remington pattern, a large quantity of ammunition, and two hundred prisoners were captured. Eighty of the captured insurgents accept amnesty.

A band of Carlists burned the railway depot in the town of Villa France, Province of Guipuzcoa, yesterday.

A Point Against Great Britain.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 5.—The *Official Gazette* of this city, in an article on the movement of Russia in Central Asia, contrasts the progress of that power with Great Britain views the growth of the United States of North America with the jealousy with which she watches the growth of Russia. The *Gazette* says the British journalists are simply beside themselves with anger, and concludes its article by advising the British government to put no more obstacles in the progress of Russia than she does of that of the United States. The Russian fleet now in the Baltic will soon call for the Mediterranean.

Proposition to Abolish Slavery in Cuba.

MADRID, February 5.—At the session of Congress yesterday a Republican Deputy proposed an amendment to the Porto Rico Abolition bill, extending its provisions to the Island of Cuba, and providing that the slaves themselves and not their masters shall receive the indemnity. It is not likely Congress will consider the amendment.

Kidnapping Vessels Se'zed.

MELBOURNE, February 5.—The British sloop of war Basilisk has seized three vessels which were engaged in kidnapping Polynesian Islanders, to be sold into slavery.

Four Days of Earthquake.

ATHENS, February 5.—The earthquake shocks on the Island of Samos, which caused such great destruction of property and loss of life, continued four days, but have not yet been ascertained how many persons perished.

Meeting of the English Parliament—The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, February 6.—Parliament reassembles today. The following sketch of the Queen's speech has been obtained in advance of its delivery: England is at peace everywhere. The great powers have promised to co-operate effectually for the suppression of slavery on the east coast of Africa. Friendly negotiation is in progress with Russia. Count Schonvalof has assured Her Majesty's government of the friendship of the Czar for England. The new treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France is calculated to promote friendship between the two countries. The President of the French Republic has been appointed to arbitrate the differences between Portugal and England relative to possessions on the south coast of Africa. Costes of the Alabama and San Juan awards will be presented immediately. It is considered proper to hasten the payment of the latter. Allusion to speech expresses regret at the rapid rise in prices and the consequent disputes between the workmen and employers, and promises that bills will be introduced improving the system of higher education in Ireland, for the reconstruction of the supreme appellate courts and prevention of corrupt practices at elections.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 5.—The cholera has again broken out in a virulent manner in several places in Russia and Hungary.

LONDON, February 5.—The British Court will go into mourning for a short time for the Dowager Empress of Brazil.

PARIS, February 5.—Gambetta has recovered from his recent illness. The proprietor of the *Corsaire* newspaper has been fined and sentenced to four months imprisonment for publishing the International regulations.

LONDON, February 6.—Sir Alexander Cockburn has refused a peerage, and has received the Grand Cross of the Bath, on the advice of Lord Cairns. Lord Cairns is seriously ill.

The schooner James Raley has been wrecked on Anglesea island. Eight of her crew perished.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 5.—The steamship Atlantic has arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—The steamships Calabria, Batavia and Spain have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—The steamship Manitoba, from Baltimore, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 5, P. M.—Bonds for money 92¾@92¾, and for account 92¾@92⅝. American securities—5-20s of '65, 92; do of '67, 94; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 91; Erie Railway 52. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is 1 per cent. below the bank rate. Silver is 59 7-16.

FRANKFORT, February 5.—United States bonds—5-30s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, February 5.—Rentes 55 francs 37 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—Cotton dull, with a downward tendency; sales of the week, uplands 9¾@10d; Orleans 10¼@10 9-16d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 4,000 were American and 1,000 speculation and export. Red Winter Wheat 12s 9d@13s 2d. Flour 25s 6d. Corn 28s 9d. Mess pork 61s 6d. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middlings 9¾d. Petroleum 1s 1d. Spirits—Petroleum 10d. Lard 38s 6d. Turpentine 40s 3d.

ANTWERP, February 5.—Refined petroleum 44¾ francs.

THE WEATHER.

Indications southerly and partly cloudy weather. For Middle States, easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with probably areas of light rain from Virginia to southeastern New York. For the Northwest and extending eastward to the upper lake region, over the upper lake region and Ohio valley, westerly to northerly winds and generally clear weather. For South Atlantic States, light winds veering to westerly with clearing weather. For Gulf States east of Mississippi, light to fresh variable winds and partly cloudy weather. For Tennessee, warmer and cloudy, winds veering to westerly and probably northwesterly and generally clear with warmer.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

First through freight from Cincinnati to the seaboard, over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, left Cincinnati yesterday.

Charles Francis Adams has been selected as the orator on the occasion of the celebration of the memory of the late Wm. H. Seward.

William Schaffer, who murdered his wife in a New York resignation house, Tuesday night, and then cut his own throat, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

The New York Importers and Grocers Board yesterday passed a resolution opposing the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

The Connecticut Republican Convention yesterday nominated Henry F. Haven for Governor.

President Grant will visit Wilmington, Delaware, to-day on invitation of the City Councils of that city. He will return to Washington to-morrow.

The remains of the wife and child of Lieutenant Webster, Adjutant of the Fourth United States Infantry, killed in the accident near Russellville, Tuesday night, were forwarded from Memphis to Little Rock yesterday, under an escort of that regiment, for interment.

The New York State Senate yesterday defeated, by a vote of twenty to six, a resolution requesting Representatives and Senators in Congress to oppose the purchase by the government of telegraph lines.

Simmons, who killed Duryea in New York a few weeks since, has been indicted for murder in the first degree.

Alfred A. Gifford, the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday.

John J. White, cashier of the banking house of J. V. Painter & Co., Cleveland, has made complaint at Newark against William Bills, alias Lorenz White, charging him with selling $13,000 in forged Union Pacific income bonds. Bills contends that it is a case of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

Seven prisoners, indicted for murder, pleaded not guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York, yesterday, and were remanded for trial.

The steamships City of Brazos and Cuba, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The National House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill restoring to citizenship the members of the Board of Public Works of Jersey City, who were convicted of conspiracy.

The Spencer block of buildings in Indianapolis was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, involving a loss of $50,000. The principal sufferers are C. E. Marvin, auctioneer; W. L. Gregory, hardware; L. R. Brown, druggist; Henry Strauss, clothing, and Israel Spencer, owner of part of the block. Insurance $30,000, divided between the Ætna and Phœnix, of Hartford; Queen and Home, of New York; and Imperial.

A through passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad was thrown from the track near Mondeno, Illinois, yesterday morning, by a broken rail. The engine and tender and baggage and express cars were wrecked. The engineer and fireman were seriously hurt, but no passengers injured.

Governor Beveridge has refused to grant a commutation of sentence to Henry McNulty, convicted of the murder of his wife in Chicago, Illinois, and he will be hanged in Penior on Friday next, the 7th instants.

A few weeks ago Jacob Knoop, proprietor of a liquor saloon basement, in Chicago, gave up business and rented his saloon. The saloon was locked up and Knoop had not been seen since. The new proprietor went to take possession yesterday and he found the dead body of Knoop, inside. Inside was found on one of the legs. The side had been eaten from the rest of the body.

It is expected that the penny postal cards will be ready by the first of May. One hundred millions of them, it is believed, will be used the first year.

The trial of Evans, at Exeter, N. H., for outraging and killing his niece, resulted in his conviction of murder in the first degree, and the court sentenced him to be hanged on the third Tuesday of this month. Yesterday, during the brief absence of the jail keepers, Evans attempted to commit suicide by hanging with his suspenders.

A resolution was introduced in the Kansas House of Assembly yesterday, asking Senator Caldwell to resign, but after a sharp debate was laid on the table.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville Industrial Exposition met last night, and determined to open the next exhibition at Louisville on Tuesday, September 9d, and to close Saturday, October 11th.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Cattle—Receipts 12,000 head; market dull and drooping; shippers still unable to obtain cars; prices nominally ⅓c lower; a few good steers selling at $4 90@5 25; choice quoted at $5 50@5 75; common grades nominal; choice stockers sold at $4 50; shipments 420 head. Hogs—Receipts 26,000 head; market active, mostly on packing account; prices 10@15c higher; range $4@4 30 for common to good, with a few extra, averaging over 4 60@4 70, at $4 25@4 40; shipments 2,270 head. Sheep—Receipts 700 head; market fairly active and firm at $5@6 for good to choice.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional duty under the act of July, 1866.

Mr. RICE offered the following resolution and asked its immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether there is any existing legal State government in Arkansas, and how and by whom it is constituted.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, objected, because he said reflection had satisfied him that the Senate had exceeded its power in attempting to carry out a similar resolution adopted in regard to Louisiana. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, submitted and explained the conference report, which was concurred in.

Mr. ANTHONY, in the chair, said the Vice President wished to be excused from appointing the special committee to consider the testimony transmitted from the House yesterday affecting certain Senators, and desired that the committee should be appointed by the Senator (Mr. Anthony himself) who occupied the chair when the committee was ordered.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had been out when Mr. Patterson offered the resolution for the appointment of this special committee, and as the Senate had a standing Committee on Privileges and Elections he thought the matter ought to go to that committee. He therefore moved to reconsider the vote by which the special committee had been ordered.

Mr. ALCORN said that the Committee on Privileges and Elections was over-worked, and that if this inquiry were referred to them, it could not be reached at this session of Congress.

Mr. EDMUNDS then withdrew the motion, and Mr. ANTHONY, in the chair, appointed the following special committee: Morrill, of Maine, Scott, of Pennsylvania, and Stevenson.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Finance bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY favored the free banking provision in the bill, but thought it unwise to increase the public debt.

Mr. SCOTT advocated the bill.

Mr. FENTON criticized it in detail.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, hoped the bill would be satisfactory to the people of the State he represented. He was satisfied that no bridge were satisfied as they are and moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. THURMAN moved to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 26.

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Blair, Cole, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, (Texas) Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelley, Machen, Morton, Norwood, Pool, Ramsey, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, West and Windom—29.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Bogy, Buckingham, Casserly, Chandler, Clayton, Cooper, Corbett, Craigin, Dorsey, Ferry, Flanagan, Gilbert, Gordon, Hamilton (Md.), Hamlin, Morrill, (Me.), Morrill, (Vermont), Nye, Patterson, Pratt, Sanisbury, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Vickers, Wilson and Wright—26.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up the bill to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award. Lost—yeas 17, nays 31.

Mr. CRAGIN submitted and explained the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for the construction of six sloops of war, which was concurred in.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to take up the House bill granting a pension to Mrs. Wood, daughter of President Tyler.

Mr. PRATT moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Pensions, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the United States and Mexican Claims Commission was defunct, and moved to strike out the appropriation for it, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A memorial was presented from the Philadelphia Board of Trade asking the appointment of a commission of Army officers, in American built iron steamships, with England.

Mr. BECK, from a committee of Ways and Means, reported amendments to the Internal Revenue law as follows: The first one proposes to repeal section of the law of 1862 allowing producers of tobacco to sell at the place of production to consumers to an amount not exceeding one thousand dollars; the second section proposes to increase the fractional parts of barrels required to be packed in thirds or fifths of barrels; the third section proposed to provide that a man who makes wine from grapes raised by himself may sell at the place of production without paying the twenty-five dollars special tax now required by law.

Mr. MOORE, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, proceeded to make a report of the Pension bill, but before doing so commented unfavorably on the action of the House yesterday in passing the Pension bill making the pension of Mrs. Wood, date back to the date of her husband's death. The latter was the pensioner under the act, and not the widow at the time of the passage of the bill, and there was no propriety in making distinctions between the widows of general officers and widows of private soldiers.

Mr. BLAINE, the Speaker, who yesterday left the chair, and introduced and advocated the bill referred to, again took the floor, and defended the propriety of the amendment in the case, as it was only instance of a person of the lineage of Gen. Taylor receiving any benefit from the government of the United States.

Mr. SPEER, from the same committee, reported a bill repealing the proviso of section 2 of the act of July, 1864, which prohibits the allowance of pension claims unless presented to the commissioner within five years from the date of being filed, and allowing claims so barred to be granted and allowed within two years from the passage of the act upon satisfactory parole evidence. After discussion, the bill passed.

Mr. PACKER, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis, Tenn. In reply to questions by Mr. PINCKNEY, the bill was explained to be such that the bridge was to be four hundred feet in the clear, and that the bridge might be built with draws.

Mr. PINCKNEY then withdrew the motion, remarking that all were agreed that no bridge with a draw should be built on the Mississippi river at all. Such bridges had already done damage enough about that city. No such bridge should commence and should be permitted below that point, and it was questionable whether any bridge should be permitted between St. Louis and the mouth of the Ohio. Chants' Exchange of St. Louis had met yesterday in order to consider the subject, and he could not but hear from that meeting to-morrow. He hoped the bill would either be recommitted or referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COX gave notice that he would move to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. POTTER asked Mr. Packer whether the bill had been recommended by the Engineer officers of the proper current.

Mr. PACKER replied that it had not, but that the interests of the government were entirely protected by making the matter subject to the judgment and approval of the Secretary of War.

Mr. POTTER objected to the consideration of the bill, stating that he had counsel here a month ago in authorizing the bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati, which had materially injured the property at great expense, for which the government was now held responsible. He was satisfied that no bridge should be permitted to be built across any river of the great rivers of the country without the most careful consideration by the Engineer Department and report of some officers of the government not connected with private interests.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over without action till to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BURCHARD in the chair, on the postoffice appropriation bill. The bill as reported January 18 appropriates $28,526,767, of which $7,000,000 is to come from the revenues of the department; $———— to be paid by the United States, and $———— to be paid by the United States, and $———— has, of course, had a trade throughout the Ducer's Associations

Without finishing the bill the House adjourned.

Jay Gould "Cornered" in Western Union Telegraph Stock.

NEW YORK, February 5.—A crowd of Wall street operators were in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night and great excitement existed in regard to an alleged corner in Western Union Telegraph stock, for which 94¾ was freely bid. A rumor was afloat and generally credited that Jay Gould is short of the stock and has been badly cornered by a combination consisting of Commodore Vanderbilt, Henry A. Smith and Daniel Drew.

A man giving the name of W. K. Tidball, connected as an employee with Adams Express Company, which he is charged with having defrauded or robbed of $6,000 a few weeks ago, at Alliance, Ohio, was apprehended in Washington, Fayette county, Ohio, last Saturday, and was brought to and imprisoned in Cincinnati last night.

What Mr. Bergh Knows About Diseased Mutton.

In a communication to the New York *World* of Tuesday, Mr. Bergh, the philanthropist, makes the following startling revelations in regard to the use of the murrain cattle for food:

According to the report of my own agent there are 20,000 sheep slaughtered in the city of New York weekly — from 500 to 2,000 of which are killed in each butcher. This number, although formidable, is comparatively small compared by the very accurate statistics of Miss Morgan, the talented and reliable general reporter for the sanitary cause of the country, who gives the number as 23,000. Now, of this vast number of animals, of one race only, killed for human food, 60 per cent. are ewes, 60 per cent. of which are pregnant with from one to four lambs, and cases often occur where the lamb is born while the mother is being slaughtered, or more frequently "with the knife in," as it is termed, is ripped open by the butcher and the infants taken out, which have been known to survive some four months thereafter and ultimately to be served as food. In order to give an idea of this criminal and revolting practice of sending ewes to market by farmers, in the condition alluded to, it is positively asserted that there are more lamb fœtuses received at the rendering dock of this city than there are sheep killed. Bear in mind this is the food furnished by one race of animals only, and from my personal observation the flesh of the veal, the pork, and even the poultry, though in a less degree, are fatally tainted by the inhuman barbarities inflicted on them by the abattoirs and during their transportation to market over railroads and otherwise.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ice Break Up in the Muskingum.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, February 5, 1873.

The ice in the Muskingum moved about ten o'clock this morning. The only serious damage done as far as learned was the breaking and carrying away of the main water pipe which crossed the river at the foot of Market street. This pipe supplied the Eighth ward with water from the water works. Loss about $10,000. There being no telegraph communication to-day with McConnellsville, nothing is known of the damage along the river. The track of the Muskingum Valley Road is under water at one point about ten miles above the city, but it is thought no serious damage has been done.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—River eighteen feet and falling. Arrived—Bird, Parkersburg; Minnehaha, Pittsburgh; Andy Baum, Memphis; the following tows with empty coal barges for Pittsburgh —Lioness No. 2, Gypsy, Bengal Tiger, Blue Lodge and Hercules; also W. H. Stone from Aurora to Pittsburgh with four barges of empty oil barrels.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., February 5.—No arrivals since River decreased.—Thompson Dean, Cincinnati. Cloudy, snowy, cloudy and warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5, 5 P. M.

Cairo; St. Joe, Em. 2 5.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Jacob Yoder from below. Left—Josephine and Mary Phis; City of Helena, Wicked—Capital City, Memphis; Commodore Lyon, New Orleans; Andy Johnson and stationary. The gorges at St. Louis River about still firm, but are expected to pass and Alton and Boats from below report that the Mississippi is low at the Illinois shore, above Perry's Townhouse lying at stock, and will proceed on her voyage immediately on the Richmond and Mary McDonald are still at stock, at Horse Tail, and the Alice is at the bank below the barracks reloading.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—River rising, with seven feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather mild and cloudy. Arrived—John A. Brangford and Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 5.—Warm and raining. River declining. Arrived—Pink Varble and Dardanelles, Arkansas river. Departed—City of Chester, St. Louis; Mary Boyd, Arkansas river; Legal Tender, White river; Nick Longworth, Louisville; Arlington and Minneola, Cincinnati; Crescent City and barges and Belle Lee.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 5.—Down—City of Alton and Colorado. River rising. Cloudy and cool.

THE CLARION COUNTY OIL FIELD.

The Richest in the Region—The Butler County Belts Track into Clarion County.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. PETERSBURG, PA., February 4, 1873.

In a letter from Petrolia City, I gave some account of the belt theory and the progress of development south west of Parker's Landing down into Butler county. The purport of this communication will be to trace to the extreme northeastern point of development the wells previously enumerated, and endeavor to convey what at the best, must be, an imperfect idea of the nature and extent of the territory that is opening up in Clarion county.

It may be promised first, that the production of this district already exceeds that of the Petrolia district; and second, that the possible extent of it is fully as great a matter of conjecture. From the mouth of the Clarion river, which empties into the Allegheny on the east side, a mile and a half south of Foxburg, the line has already been extended northeast eleven miles, and to-day a large strike is reported four miles further in advance and about one mile to the west of Shippenville, and five miles west of Clarion, the county seat. The development of this immense stretch of territory has been accomplished in a very brief space of time, and the results attained have not been surpassed, if indeed equaled, in the history of the region. As previously stated, the "rock, or belt, to be accurate, for it has been determined that with the exception of a spur, to be hereafter alluded to, there is but one, is an extension of those running down into Butler county from Parker's Landing it is traced under the Allegheny, in the center of which a small island affords room for half a dozen wells, and thence up the line of the Clarion river. Three wells were put down in September, 1869, on the south bank, and close to the mouth of the river, which yielded from 30 to 50 bbls. some distance almost due northeast. They proved good, but the operators instead of pursuing development up the river crossed over and located wells on the opposite bank, and also at some distance, probably a mile, up the Allegheny and near to Foxburg. They were successful, but it was found that the limit of the belt in this vicinity was reached, and the next move must be in the direction of its length. Of course there are never wanting in the oil region men of nerve to prove the truth or falsity of any theory or belief, and November, '71, witnessed the completion of a well at what is now called Antwerp, fully four miles out and on a line with the flank strikes. This commenced pumping about one hundred barrels, and within two weeks after the strike at least twenty-five wells were going down in the immediate neighborhood. Once settled that the belt had not run out it was of course a matter of certainty that the territory in the rear was good, and it was rapidly taken up and drilled. The most productive wells were found next to Clarion and on both sides of it.

At the point that had been reached, the river makes away to the south, but a stream called Turkey City runs due north, and has stimulated drilling in that locality and over a dozen wells were started. In the meantime the spur from the main belt was developed almost due north of the mouth of Turkey run, and for the space of a mile, good wells were obtained. The last move has been on from the Exley farm about four miles to the regular belt strike of operations as a reward for the enterprise. I use the word enterprise advisedly, for in each advance made since January was required the risk of a dry hole. Antwerp was reached, but one risk has been taken, that of the rock giving out, the line on which the main pipe is constructed from the passage of the hill, and there was no projection in making distinctions between wells of general officers and widows of private soldiers.

Mr. BLAINE, the Speaker, who yesterday left the chair, and introduced and advocated the bill referred to, again took the floor, and defended the propriety of the amendment in the case, as it was only instance of a person of the lineage of Gen. Taylor receiving any benefit from the government of the United States.

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E. Y. B.

A WEST VIRGINIA TRAGEDY.

A Bride Shot and Mortally Wounded by a Charivari Party—Probably the Result of a Family Feud.

(From the Greenbrier (W. Va.) Independent.)

About eighteen months ago the neighborhood of Mountain Cove, in Fayette county, West Virginia, was thrown into intense excitement by an affray which occurred between Mr. John O. Coleman and Mr. Madison Neal, which resulted in the death of the latter. Today we are called upon to record the murder of a sister of Mr. Neal, which was perpetrated in about one-half mile of the spot where the fatal blow was given Mr. Neal.

We learn from our friend, Mr. George A. Vaughn, of Mountain Cove, that on Tuesday night, the 23d ult., the sister of Mr. Neal was married to ——— Mr. Potter. After the marriage ceremony was performed and the festivities of the occasion almost passed by, there came to annoy the happiness of the nuptial ones, a party of eight young men, with guns, tin pans, horns, &c., the party called a charivari, and which were discharged alternately, at random or intently. Suffice it to say, the bride and stepdaughter were standing in the doorway. She (Mrs. Potter) was leaning against the door-facing, holding a lighted candle, looking on the party without.

Almost instantly four guns were fired, the contents of one of the four striking the door-facing, thence entering the ear of Mrs. Potter, crushing the bone and lodging about the center of the head. The unfortunate lady fell and was conveyed to her bed. Dr. H. B. Dickinson was immediately sent for, who probed the wound and pronounced it fatal, giving it as his opinion that the wound was caused by a hard tow wad discharged from a gun in the hands of some one of the party. Mrs. Potter, after suffering excruciating pain, lingered until Sunday afternoon, the 26th ult., when about two o'clock she expired.

Our informant says that Justice Koontz soon had the whole party under arrest and they were examined before him on the 27th, three or four of whom will be sent to the jail of Fayette county for further trial.

This is one of the most shocking occurrences it has ever been our duty to record, and the guilty parties should be promptly and severely dealt with.

POMEROY'S LITTLE GAME.

An Attempt Made to Bribe Edward Clark, of Sharon, Pa., to Assume the Authorship of the "Ross Letter."

A Topeka, Kansas, special to the St. Louis *Globe* contains the following:

Edward Clark, recently rendered notorious by being charged with having forged what is known as the Ross letter, written some years ago, in which Mr. Pomeroy proposes to obtain a contract to furnish provisions to Indians on the condition that he should share the profits. Mr. Clark, who is a lawyer, and is brother-in-law to Schuyler Colfax, came to Kansas in 1854, and remained here six years. In 1859 he went to Washington on business and was in partnership with Mr. Gaylord, formerly of Pomeroy. They separated, and Gaylord went to New York and speculated in connection with the Senator, in liquors. The relations existing between him and Mr. Pomeroy were very friendly when he left Washington in 1865. He went to Erie, Pa., remained there two years and removed to Sharon, Pa., where he now resides. He first learned that he had been accused of forging the Ross letter last December, on the 21st when his attention was called to an item in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. He at first supposed that he was not the person intended to be charged with the crime. He soon after received a telegram from Pomeroy requesting him to meet him in Pittsburgh. He declares that at that meeting Pomeroy attempted to bribe him to sign a letter stating that he (Pomeroy) knew nothing about the Ross letter. He refused so to sign, and came to Kansas to get satisfaction for the injury that had been done him. He says he received $2,000 from Major Downs, Pomeroy's agent, to induce him to leave the State. He did not leave, preferring to apply the $2,000 on his own account for damages. He had also his own account for damages. He had some writing against him for slander and libel; would also sue J. B. Stewart and O. A. Stevens. He had always borne a good character. He regards the statements of Senator York as a partial confirmation of his own and a slight vindication of his character. His manner and the straightforward, plausible story which he tells persuade to conviction.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Testimony of Engineers and Experts.

Difference of Opinion as to the Quality of the Iron.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the jury called to examine into the boiler explosion at the American Iron Works, on Monday last, by which seven men lost their lives, met in the Coroner's office, according to adjournment, and resumed their examination of witnesses. The following additional testimony was elicited:

FRAGMENTS OF THE BOILER TESTED.

Geo. Atkinson sworn—Am United States Inspector of steamboat boilers for the port of Pittsburgh; went over yesterday in company with several other gentlemen; examined the ruins; took several samples of the boilers; could find the safety valves; tested the samples by bending, breaking, hammering etc., cold, and hot; found that iron would break quite short off, like a hard piece of glass; it would break short also when red hot, but bend more. In my opinion, the iron was very poor indeed for steam boilers; I speak of it as I found it; the iron appeared to have the life taken out of it by overheating it when welding it, or subsequently. At all events, it was a very poor quality, as I found it. I inquired for the steam gauge, and was told that it was in the city. I got it this morning from the Coroner. I found on testing it that the hand indicating the pressure of steam carried, indicated correctly all round, until it came in contact with the "max" hand. I found the indicating hand never went beyond, or reaching that point, and made a difference of from five to ten pounds. The small registering hand for showing how often the pressure exceeds the limit, did not work at all, but whether it had been so before I cannot tell. The indicator is of the usual pattern. The other hand was not of much consequence. I have no theory in regard to the explosion. I believe there are facts which, if they could be got at, would throw light on all explosions. There was a great strain on these boilers, as the fragments show. There was no evidence of a lack of water. The indications are that there was plenty of water. I do not believe in the philosophy of the explosion of gas was the cause, then I cannot understand why the other boilers connected with the exploded ones did not show the effects. The boilers could not be exploded, at a pressure of one hundred and ten pounds, with plenty of water. There was no difference in the appearance of the iron I broke, in testing, and that caused by the explosion.

TESTIMONY OF JOS. L. LOWRY.

Joseph L. Lowry, sworn—Am hydraulic and mechanical engineer; examined the ruins of the mill. I found fragments of the boiler. I never saw a more complete havoc. I examined carefully the boilers, and am perfectly convinced that there was plenty of water. There were no indications of low water: the scales were sound and the rivets sound in the fuses; had there been heat or burning, the scales would have been cracked and the rivets loose. Made no tests as to the strength of the iron. I am not an expert as to the quality of iron, but I do not think the iron was the best. My theory of the explosion is that the boiler could not stand the pressure upon them. I know the engineers in charge of the mill, and pay the same compliment to them. Mr. Simpson, the foreman for Mr. Beaty, who made the boilers, is a first rate mechanic. I do not believe in the gas theory. Steam is gas condensed; the further sum of fifty dollars; said penalties to be collected idea the greater the heat in boilers, the less likelihood there is of persons being scalded in case of explosion. I believe in the theory that when the water is subjected to great heat, and an explosion occurs, the whole mass passes instantly into vapor adequate as the pressure is relieved. You may have a chain, perfectly sound except in a single link, and it will break under a strain below the power of all the links save the inferior one. So with a battery of boilers. One of the boilers is always only one, which may result in explosion, and that defective piece may never be found. The salts in the water have no influence in destroying the iron, but in this case the best water was used. Do not think the boilers could have gone a week longer and ten pounds on these boilers, but I do not wish to put my judgment, as to the quality of the iron, against that of men more experienced in the making of iron. I do not think the boilers exploded simultaneously, but the cause of the explosion which the Council had elected, and if he was not entitled to the office, he had the proper steps to remove him would be in order.

After some further debate the motion to qualify Dr. Arthurs was lost and the meeting adjourned.

THE SHARPSBURG MURDER.

The Investigation by the Coroner Yesterday—The Verdict—Arrest of the Alleged Murderer.

Cornelius Raftis, the party who was stabbed on Saturday evening in Sharpsburg, died from the injuries at half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday night. The Coroner proceeded to Sharpsburg yesterday to investigate the case, when the following testimony was elicited:

The first witness called was Bartley Norton. He testified that Edward Wicklin and Frank Russell were in Murphy's saloon, when a quarrel occurred between them. Murphy then caught hold of Wicklin and was in the act of putting him out when Cornelius Raftis, the deceased, interfered, and requested that not to eject him as he would take him out himself. After Wicklin was put out, he commenced swearing, hallooing and challenged Russell, who was still inside, to come out and lick him. The deceased then requested that Russell be allowed to remain, as he was the signal for another quarrel, when Russell struck at Raftis, striking at first his hand, and then struck Russell in the face, but at this time Russell had been cut in the throat and face. Russell then went out and the deceased remained inside. Witness left the saloon shortly afterward, when he saw a fight in Allegheny between Russell and Wicklin. They were separated by two men, who took charge of Russell, and commenced conveying him home. When they reached Myrick's hardware store, Russell passed in and fainted. The witness further testified that he saw Russell go toward the deceased with a knife and then made a thrust at the prisoner at the bar, after which he saw that the knife was covered with blood. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock and seven o'clock on Saturday evening. Russell was then taken home.

Thomas Murphy, proprietor of the saloon, and W. J. McGinley, a waiter, gave testimony, which corroborated Justice Koontz's statement, and the jury rendered a verdict that Cornelius Raftis came to his death from the effects of a knife in the hands of Francis Russell. The deceased was forty-five years of age, and has a family of five children, and leaves a wife and one child. The murderer is twenty-five years of age, and has a wife and two children. He was last seen in Allegheny on the evening of the murder. He will be arrested on Saturday evening.

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Thomas Murphy, proprietor of the saloon, and W. J. McGinley, a waiter, gave testimony, which corroborated Justice Koontz's statement, and the jury rendered a verdict that Cornelius Raftis came to his death from the effects of a knife in the hands of Francis Russell. The deceased was forty-five years of age, and has a family of five children, and leaves a wife and one child. The murderer is twenty-five years of age, and has a wife and two children. He was last seen in Allegheny on the evening of the murder. He will be arrested on Saturday evening.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Yesterday the selection of Abraham Shipman, of Sewickley, as assignee of John C. Morgan, bankrupt, of Northumberland county, was reported and approved. A bond in the sum of $16,000 was required.

A petition signed by the assignee of Nathaniel D. Barnes, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, was presented and orders made for sales of certain real estate situated in the city of Scranton, free of liens and encumbrances.

The petitioning creditor in the bankruptcy proceedings against Thomas J. Crawford, of Mercer county, commenced not long since, was allowed to discontinue the same.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

John C. McIver vs. Wm. M. Faber. Action for the alleged assault of Mr. and Mrs. Devlin called up yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,833 64.

W. H. Sellers et ux vs. Henry Williams et al. Action on partnership account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,076 45.

Mary Ann Larkin, vs. Ben